# The Centre Reporter.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

### HANNA SHOWS HIS HAND ON THE TARIFF BILL.

**A Tariff Necessary to Secure Campaign Campaign Funds from the Trusts Who Will be Benifitted.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Boss Hanna, having failed to convince all the Republican Senators, by telling them that the passage of the Porto Rico tariff bill was necessray to get certain big campaign contributions, is now vigorously wielding the party whip on the shoulders of the kickers, with able assistance on the quiet from Mr. McKinley. It was to help him that Senator Foraker got the Senate Porto Rico bill sent back to Committee. This leaves the deck clear for the House bill, which deals exclusively with the Porto Rico tariff. Every energy is now to be bent to force that through the Senate without amendment. Five or six Republican Senators still threaten to filibuster against a vote.

Senator Cockrell, speaking for the Democratic Senators, just before the Senate passed the bill authorizing the appointment of a Commission to go to China and Japan and make a report on Commercial conditions in those countries, said: "The Republican party is in absolute control, and we on this side of the Chamber are powerless to prevent the enactment of any legislation coming from the Republican party and deemed necessary by it. I will not antagonize this bill, although I do not agree with it in principle. I want it understood now, and understood distinctly, that hereafter, absolute responsibility must rest upon the Republican party for the passage of all resolutions and bills."

Senator Tillman utilized his pitchfork, to toss a few aggravating questions to the almost distracted Republican Senators, which furnished considerable amusement to the occupants of the galleries and to the Democratic Senators. Among the questions, which no Republican seriously attempted to answer, were the following: "Has the President changed his mind or not? Is the President for free trade with Porto Rico today, or is he not? Is he leading his party or has he surrendered to the dictates of special interest, following the triumphal car like a prisoner of war? Will some gentleman please tell me whether the President is for free trade with Porto Rico, or is he not? After waiting in vain for a reply to his questions, Mr. Tillman said with a sardonic laugh: "A dumbness falls upon us all." He then vividly sketched the present troubles of the Republican party, and predicted that the people would sweep it from power, for not recognizing that the flag, the Constitution and liberty must travel together, and charged the Republican party with indirection, hypocrisy, and dirty word. Senator Spooner sought to detract attention from Senator Tillman's plain talk about Porto Rico by shifting the debate to the suppression of the negro vote in South Carolina, but Mr. Tillman met him at once by declaring that he had no apologies to make for the action of the white people of South Carolina, adding: "When you could get nothing more from us by law, you turned a horde of negroes and carpet baggers loose upon us to steal everything we had left. We are here to stay, and we demand our rights. We are not to be trampled on and hammered and patronized any longer. I say that as a South Carolinian, I am the equal of any Senator on this floor. I propose to have my say here, no matter whose feelings are hurt."

After ten years' service in the House Representative Cox, of Tenn., has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. When asked why, he answered in three words—"Tired of it." He will be missed by the Democrats of the next House, as he has won a place as an able champion of Democratic principles.

That the government overpays for low-grade work and under-pays for high-grade work has again been emphasized by the resignation of Hon. A. P. Greeley, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, because of his small salary, to engage in practice in Washington, making a specialty of trade marks and foreign patents. The retirement of Mr. Greeley is a decided loss to the government. He has been in the Patent office for sixteen years, has filled many important positions, including that of Commissioner, besides writing several works recognized as authority on patent law, and not only proved his ability, but exhibited an amount of backbone seldom found in a government official. The latter was particularly noticeable in the long fight which resulted in disbarring the notorious John Wedderburn and other crooked patent attorneys.

Representative Caldwell, of Ill., believes that Senator Cullom will be succeeded by a Democrat. He said: "I think I have a right to be sanguine in my hopes that we shall elect a Democrat to the U. S. Senate. The present law districting the state makes it possible for us to carry the legislature, although the Republicans have a majority in the state somewhere between 25,000 and 45,000."

One result of the investigation, now being made by the House Military Committee of the use of Federal troops in Idaho, is the resolution offered in the House by Representative Lentz, of Ohio, and in the Senate by Senator Allen, of Nebr., calling for the withdrawal of Federal troops from the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho; the revocation of the labor permit system, and restoration of the right of habeas corpus. The resolution declares that the further use of U. S. troops in aiding and assisting the maintenance of martial law is improper, unnecessary and unlawful.

### LATE NEWS NOTES.

A suit over a dead dog, in Indianapolis, a $1 cur, has piled up $1000 costs.

Now they are after seven of Scranton's councilmen charged with corruption and bribery.

In the Kentucky Goebel murder trials the testimony is coming alarmingly close to the guilt of Governor Taylor and members of his cabinet.

The Republicans of one branch of the Iowa Legislature by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution declaring for free trade with the island! Inform McKinley so he may understand his plain duty.

### Two New Counterfeits.

Notice is being sent out from Washington of two new counterfeit bills. The first is a $5 silver certificate of the series of 1896, check letter "B" plate thirty, Bruce register, Roberts treasurer. The bill is a fairly deceptive one, printed from photo-etched plates on two pieces of paper, and red and blue silk threads are distributed between them. The work is blurred and the small seal is darker than the genuine. The back of the note is also darker.

The other bill is a $1 silver certificate of the series of 1899, check letter "C," Lyons register, Roberts treasurer. It is printed on rough photo-etched paper, the seal and the numbers are lighter and the lathe work and portraits are blurred. The back of the note is a dirty green and the lathe work is very rough.

### The Texas Anti-trust Law.

The Washington despatches announce that the Texas Anti-Trust law has been upheld in the United States Supreme Court. Thus the trusts are likely to have a hard time before them in the near future. The Texas law was one of the most stringent passed by any of the Western States. It practically allows debtors of trusts to repudiate their obligations on the ground that a contract made with an illegal combination is itself illegal. Meanwhile the Democratic leaders at Washington are asking Congress to take active measures against specific trusts, on the ground that they are illegally operating in interstate commerce. This promises to be known as the "anti-trust year" in American history.

### Girls, Think of This.

An exchange asks; How many miles will the jaws of a gum chewing girl travel in the course of a year, and then says: Giving her jaw a play of an inch, or an inch of travel for each, 30 chews a minute, 60 minutes an hour, 10 hours a day, 365 days a year, her jaws traveled 6,750,000 inches or a fraction over 103 miles. This for the girl with the small mouth; the big mouthed girl can beat that record.

### Manufacturing News for the Daily Papers.

There can be no benefit of permanent value to any one by reporting for the Daily papers what is not strictly true. A man may gain some little advantage for the present, but it is certain that no kind of legitimate business can be successfully conducted very long on that line. The public press is an educator in morals as well as otherwise. The young people especially cannot be fitly educated by questionable metnods. The writer of this has reference now to the reports of the Centre County Sunday School Convention at Centre Hall last Tuesday, sent from Bellefonte to the Philadelphia Dailies. Certain lines of business were reported as transacted that were not done and nobody thought of doing. Mrs. Barnes' address was favorably reported. She was not at the convention. The next convention at State College; no person present thought of placing it there. In this age of newspaper reading, people generally, to say the least, want to know what is true and reliable. If they do not get it, then believe me, some of the Dailies will be Sheldonized.

Bellefonte, R. CRITTENDEN.
March 22, 1900.

### Readable Clippings.

The Connecticut girl who has been sleeping since Monday has some of the symptoms of the hired girl about the time she should have the breakfast ready.

There are 71 princesses in Europe without husbands, and only 47 princes to go around, and still American girls manage to pick up an occasional prize in the lot.

The loudest speakers in Congress are Senator Tillman and Representative Brosius. Mr. Brosius speaks with a long, deep roar, while Senator Tillman, when fairly wrought up to his subject, speaks in spasmodic shrieks.

Thos. Burkholder, of Lehigh county, sold his perfected new method of tanning hides, tried for 15 years, for $25,000 down and a royalty of two cents on every hide tanned. By his discovery hides can be tanned at less cost than by the old method and in one-fifth the time.

Ram's Horn: The human weeds in a community stand as conspicuous as tares among the wheat, and are as great a nuisance and drawback to a locality.

Sam Jones: The devil is the father of jealousy as well as of liars; for satan knows that jealous spirits enrich his harvest.

### Will Not Deliver the Deed.

There is a possible litigation in sight between the Evangelical church and the United Evangelical church over the Centre Hall church property. When the split in the Evangelical church occurred which resulted in favor of the Evangelicals, the property in Centre Hall was handed over to the former by a decision of the court. Without any members in town, the Evangelicals arranged to sell the church property and parsonage to the new organization, for $450. An agreement was drawn up to this effect and the United Evangelicals took possession of the property and have occupied the church and dwelling for about two years. The members are now somewhat disturbed over failure to secure a deed, the Evangelicals refusing to hand over the deed unless $200 more is paid than the article calls for. The United Evangelicals have tendered the amount several times, but the deed was not forthcoming. To end the controversy, resort will likely be made by law to secure the deed, and the matter promises to end in litigation, as the United Evangelicals refuse to pay the additional money asked.

### These are Facts.

If you toot your little whistle and then lay aside your horn, there's not a soul will ever know that such a man was ever born. The man who owns his acres is the man who plows all day and the man who keeps a hunting is the man who makes it pay. The man who advertises with a short and sudden jerk, is the man who blames the printer because it didn't work. The man who gets the business uses brainy printer's ink, not a cutter and a splutter, but an ad. that makes you think; and he who plans his advertisement as he plans his well bought stock, has the future to his business just as solid as a rock.

### To Extract a Splinter.

The easiest way to extract a splinter deep in the flesh of the hand or foot is by means of steam. A rather wide mouthed bottle is filled two-thirds full of boiling water, and the injured spot is held close over the opening. The suction draws the flesh down, and a little additional pressure is used to assist the exit of the intruder. In a few moments the steam extracts the splinter, and the inflammation rapidly subsides.

### Will Run the Paper.

The editor of the Western *Spirit*, published at Paola, Kansas, has tendered his paper for a month to Brigham H. Roberts, who was elected to Congress from Utah but not allowed to take his seat, "to be edited as a Mormon would run it." It is said Mr. Roberts will likely accept, and that he will rip the United States Congress up the back in a way to make the ghosts of Brigham Young and Joseph Smith crack a smile that can be heard a mile.

### Takes Possession on Monday.

The new firm Meyer & Musser take possession of Wolf & Crawford's store on Monday next, when the old firm retires. Mr. Musser is the son-in-law of Mr. Meyer, and will move to Centre Hall from Lancaster, Pa. Mr. Meyer has been in the mercantile business before, and is familiar with its details.

### Big Sale Today.

Today, Thursday, occurs the large public sale of D. J. Meyer, east of Linden Hall, and there promises to be a very large crowd there, attracted by the immense lot of horses, cattle, hogs and other stock he will offer.

## DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN

### SENTIMENT OF TUESDAY'S CONVENTION.

**Democratic County Convention Reconvened—Delegates Appointed.—Hall Endorsed for Congress.**

Convention met in court-house, Tuesday, called to order by chairman, J. K. Johnson, who introduced permanent president A. J. Graham.

No others being named, the following were elected by acclamation as delegates to the state convention: John Noll and G. R. Meek, Bellefonte; J. A. Woodward, Howard; A. J. Graham, Philipsburg; John J. Smith, Spring Mills.

Resolutions offered by W. Harrison Walker, esq., and unanimously adopted, endorse the Altoona and Chicago platforms; the weakness and imbicility of the administration in backing down from its "plain duty" towards Porto Rico, is denounced.

Imperialism is denounced.

Placing a tariff on the products of Porto Rico is pronounced a monstrous iniquity.

Congressman J. K. P. Hall is endorsed and his renomination favored.

The delegates to the state convention are instructed to support Colonel J. L. Spangler as one of the delegates from this congressional district to the next Democratic National convention, and Hon. P. G. Meek as one of the delegates-at-large.

Addresses were made by Colonel Spangler, Chas. R. Kurtz, H. S. Taylor, G. R. Meek and J. A. Woodward.

### Getting a Move On.

A great part of our town has got the flitting fever the past week and the amount of bustle and stir in the town is something out of the ordinary. Some are already settled down, while others have the trouble yet in hand. The changes are many, some families moving to other parts while their places will be taken by others who want to become citizens. Mrs. M. A. Goodhart and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mark left their home and have gone to Nittany valley where he will go to farming. G. W. Bushman moved into Mrs. Goodhart's house. D. A. Boozer flitted into the Furst property on Church street, and Peter Keller moved into the house with Mrs. Boozer. Mr. Alters from Spring Mills, carpenter, will occupy the Evangelical church parsonage. Merchant W. H. Meyer, will move into the house occupied by Aaron Thomas, the latter going into the Krise property occupied by Ollie Mader who flits to Mrs. Rishell's property further down street. Robert Sweetwood flitted into the Fleisher home, from the station. Frank A. Foreman has moved to the dwelling occupied by Lyman Smith, who doubles up with D. F. Luse until his new residence is finished. George Barner comes to town to occupy the Ripka home, and George Rowe moves on the farm vacated by Barner. C. J. Shaffer will flit to Yeagertown, where he is working in the iron works. James Durst moves from the John Spangler house on Church street to the William Spangler farm, near Potters Mills, and Wm. Spangler will move into his residence at the station lately purchased from Wm. H. Meyer. Wm. Curry moves from the Houser farm west of town to the house vacated by James Durst. Alfred Durst moves from his farm near Potters Mills and will occupy part of the Clem Lose house at the station until he has his new dwelling erected.

### Must Have Revenue Stamp.

The authorities have just sent out the edict that all mail carriers or hack drivers who carry packages from one town to another for pay, must see that such packages have a one cent revenue stamp attached to a receipt given for the package. In other words all such carriers are viewed the same as express companies in this regard. Of course where a package is lifted from an express office or taken to such office the one stamp is all that is necessary. A mail carrier, however, who only occasionally carries packages as an accommodation and not for hire, would not be considered as common carrier within the meaning of the law, and would not be obliged to issue or stamp receipts for such packages.

### It Might be Accomplished.

According to an estimate of the aggregate amount that can be realized throughout Pennsylvania from an assessment of one dollar upon each bicycle owner for the building of sidepaths, it may be assumed that nearly half a million dollars could be available this year. If the law had been formulated to place a like nominal tax upon every person who owns a team and apply the combinid funds to making good roads, a lasting all-around benefit might be accomplished.

## GOEBEL MURDER TRIAL.

**Damaging Evidence Against Republicans High in Office.**

"John Powers told me they had two niggers here to kill Goebel. They were Hereker Smith and Dock Coombs."

This statement was made on 24th, by Wharton Golden, a consumptive Kentucky mountaineer, while on the witness stand in Frankfort in the preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with conspiracy to kill Senator Goebel.

Golden went into the story quickly and said Powers told him to go to Harlan county and tell Postmaster John Hirst to send down ten witnesses who were regular mountain feudists."

"What was your understanding of that request?"

"Well, men who would stand up, and if necessary go into the legislative hall and kill off enough to make it in our favor. I saw Hamp Howard. I told him we wanted ten men who had good Colt forty-fives."

"Were the forty-fives to be put in evdence?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Most assuredly they were," answered Golden.

Golden said when he saw Powers in London, the Secretary said he wanted a regular army of mountain men to come. In all about 1200 or 1500 men were brought to Frankfort. They were fed back of the State House.

"We understood what they were kept here for," said Golden. "We knew that those men were here to clean out those fellows if necessary."

"What fellows?"

"The Democrats, enough to make a majority on our side."

The answer created a sensation in the court room.

"Later I saw Powers talking to Walter Day and Governor Taylor. R. J. Howard, of Harlan county, came up, and he talked to Taylor. He insisted on Taylor calling out the militia. 'My God! You people must do something first,' adding, 'I can get the militia quick enough. You fellows must act first.' By that I understood we fellows must raise a riot in the Senate chamber. Goebel was there.

"They had two negroes there to kill Goebel. John Powers told me so. They were Hereker Smith and Dick Coombs. I saw Dick Coombs at the drug store near the depot every morning for a week or so previous to the shooting. Coombs, talking to a man named Wallace in my presence, said with an oath: 'I know him as far as I can see him and I can kill him as far as I can see him.' He was talking of Goebel."

### Applications for Pensions.

The Pension Office has made public the fact that out of eight volunteer regiments, serving in the Spanish war, there has been sent in 3,588 applications for pensions. The further fact is given that in those eight regiments only 254 casualties were reported while the war was in existence, and probably not one-fourth part represents death. All this sets one to wondering on what basis the remaining 3,324 claims are founded. It is believed the fine hand of the pension attorney is visible in this deluge of claims. In fact, it was openly charged on the floor of the House not long ago that hardly a single volunteer that served in the Spanish war has failed to receive numerous letters from pension attorneys, all urging them to prefer claims for pensions.

### Death of a Young Boy.

John, the six-year-old son of William Noll, living on top of Nittany mountain, died last Friday from convulsions. The little fellow had a severe bealing in his head several days before and the convulsions following resulted in his death. The remains were interred in the Pleasant Gap cemetery on Monday morning.

### Married.

At the Presbyterian parsonage, Centre Hall, March 23rd, 1900, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Harry N. Koch and Miss Maggie W. Campbell, both of Fairbrook, Pa.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. H. Ross Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

**Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.**

### Sing No More for Sorrow.

Sing no more for sadness
Songs of bitter-sweet;
Sing the songs of gladness,
Rest and pleasure greet!
Life is what we make it,
Very dark or bright;
Trouble as we take it,
Wearily or light.

Sing no more for sorrow,
Words that cause delay;
Grief may come to-morrow,
Joy is here today.
Care is but a burden
We ourselves impose;
Labor like a guerdon
For our many woes.

Sing a song of pleasure!
Sing it, ring it, sweet!
Set it to the measure
Of merry toiling feet!
Sing for light and laughter,
Melodies that please;
Peace will follow after
And the world be full of ease.

Charles W. Stevenson

Snow and mud Monday.

Saturday was a delightful day.

Try Redmill cornmeal, its xx a. 1t.

Henry Potter makes his home at Harry Swab's.

D. M. McCool has moved from Hartleton to Farmers Mills.

James K. Norris, of Colyer, gets an increase of pension, $8 to $10.

Mrs. McKinley has the grip; well, so have a score of other women.

Many farmers are out of coarse grain for feed, owing to poor crops last fall.

For sale or rent a house and lot of ground, apply to Sam. Ertel, Gregg tp.

Aim to make a record for yourself for good for your town and vicinity, by something solid, not wind.

John W. Conley, of Potter, has announced his name as a Democratic candidate for assembly. See card.

Rev. Rarick's appointments, Sunday April 1st: Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 7 p. m.; Tusseyville, 2 p. m.

With two new lumber operations in prospect, with Centre Hall for a shipping point, should give us a little boom.

A Millheim correspondent says there are likely to be a dozen houses vacant in that heim. The "agent of prosperity" must put on his specs.

Rev. Harvey Crow, of Mercer county has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Hublersburg Reformed charge. He has been in the ministry five years.

It is reported Millheim has a dozen vacant houses. Perhaps too many noisy deadweights, to hinder those who are public spirited—such never fail to cripple a town.

Everybody is waiting for somebody else to put in and give the town a boom. That's not the way; all pitch in like some of "us'ens" did 15 and 20 years ago—an' it boomed right smart.

The public sales of T. W. Walker and Newt. Brungart, in Miles township, a short time ago, good prices prevailed. At Brungart's sale horses averaged over $103. One mare brought $186.

Al. S. Garman, of Tyrone, has been chosen as one of Blair county's delegates to the Democratic state convention. Could not have done better, Al was always a true Democrat when he lived in this county.

The Centre Democrat's organ contest up to last week, stood: Lutheran church, Pleasant Gap, 3157; M. E. church, Roland, 2928; Union Sunday School, Zion, 2375; Unionville Presbyterian Church, 240; Reformed Church, Pinegrove, 98; Pleasant Valley Church Yarnell, 85; M. E. Church, Howard, 41; Reformed Church, Millheim, 6.

In the name of all the jams and jellies, johnnycakes and hash, chickens and waffles, schnitz un knep, in the name of all else good to eat and drink, when you write us to change your post office address, don't fail to give the name of the old address with the new. You are not the only J. King, John Smith, or Bill Long, or Jake Stover, or Sam Shaffer, or whatever your cognomen be, there are many others of same name, and how are we to know which is t'other, unless we have your last bunking place along with the one to be changed to? write names plainly.

Tuesday morning a robbin came right to our office window and looked in, as if to say, Spring is here an' so am I.

Oh, dear robbin friend,
Why thus to condescend?
And violate the edict all,
"Must not on the Reporter call."
By so many 'tis disobeyed,
(As scores to us have said.)
Take care, lest for this sin it's willed,
Dear redbreast, you shall be killed.
In May we'll have a bug for thee,
In June a ripe ox-heart cherry.

Come again, birdie, there's excellent company here alway—we'll took care o' you.

# FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Planting In Rows—Arsenate of Lead—Wood For the Stove In Summer—Tree Cranberry—Suggestions About Lawns—Etc., Etc.

### Planting in Rows.

After having tried various methods of planting seeds and setting plants, I have found the row system the best. The old plan of planting in beds I have discarded and use the long row exclusively. Besides the advantage of easy cultivation, I get a stocky, quick growth which is unequaled by any other method I have tried. If in planting cabbage seed, for instance, you use the seed bed method, nine times out of ten the plants are so thick that you cannot cultivate them in any way. With the plants in long single rows you can hoe, weed and care for them in the early stage of their growth as well as the single transplanted plant.—Ray Lyon, in New England Homestead.

### Arsenate of Lead.

The arsenate of lead has been found to be quite as effective as Paris green for insects. The farmer can get the materials for this and mix it himself. Get the arsenate of soda 68 per cent. strong, and disolve 10 ounces of it in a tank of water. In another tank dissolve either 24 ounces lead acetate or 20 ounces lead nitrate. They are best dissolved by tying up in a bag and suspending in the water. Mix these together, adding water enough to make 150 to 200 gallons of the mixture. This would be effective on nearly all leaf-eating insects, but it might be used much stronger without injury to the foliage. This is the mixture used by the gypsy moth commission for destroying the larvae, and it was also used in the Hudson River Valley for the elm leaf beetle and caterpillar with success.

### Wood For the Stove in Summer.

Take time before spring work gets well started to cut and split plenty of wood for the stoves during summer. Well seasoned wood makes good cooking, and saves waste of time and material in the kitchen. Green wood soon chokes the stovepipe with soot. It is annoying to the cook, whose patience and convenience ought to be considered, especially if she is your wife, and often causes late meals and bad cooking. It causes waste also. It is far cheaper to cut and split wood for the stove now and have it well seasoned by summer time. You will not want to take time to get up stove wood after the summer work begins. Do it now, and save thereby. This is one of the ways to economize that is often overlooked.

### Tree Cranberry.

We are asked by a subscriber "if the tree cranberry is as good as the vine cranberry." The tree cranberry is not a cranberry at all. The fruit bears a resemblance to the cranberry, and thus received its name. The plant is of the honeysuckle family. It is a tall, smooth shrub, with gray bark. It grows wild in North America. When in fruit the plant is very beautiful, and even when not in fruit is attractive. About the 1st of August the berries are of orange color, tinged with a brilliant red on the side that is exposed to the sun; and in the fall, when they are ripe, they are of a deep brilliant scarlet color. They will remain on the bush all winter. As an ornament, too much scannot be said of the cranberry tree. But the fruit has not very much intrinsic value. It is very acid, and the seeds are very large, and both of these features are against it. It is in no sense a substitute for the cranberry, though it is often recommended as such by the tree peddler, whose tongue and conscience are equally limber. It is hardy and can be grown almost anywhere and in almost any soil. It is propagated from layers, cuttings or seed.—Agricultural Epitomist.

### Suggestions About the Lawn.

There may be other grasses just as beautiful for an early spring or late fall lawn as blue grass, but I have not seen them. The trouble with blue grass is that it is no grass for the heated part of the year. Taking all things into consideration one would probably be more satisfied with a grass that does not become dry and dead during the summer.——Nothing is more ornamental than a shapely arbor covered with some leafy vine. For this purpose wild grape is both hardy and of a beautiful shade of green. It will furnish an abundance of shade.——Woven wire fencing makes an excellent trellis for vines. The only drawback is that the wire becomes heated in the sun and burns the vines. Unless the vines are heavy enough to shade the wire, it is not advisable to use the fencing.——Avoid stiffness. Make circles and curves the rule. Do not make a straight path where it is possible to make a winding one. This may not be considered sensible by this business-like age, but it adds beauty to a lawn. ——In putting out and planting flowers and shrubs, remember that effect and beauty do not always follow because of great variety. Too varied a collection may be tiresome.——When spending an afternoon in an arbor or shady nook, a camp chair or cushions and rugs are more comfortable than rustic seats.—J. L. Irwin, in American Agriculturist.

### Bee Moths.

The native bees of this country are susceptible of being overpowered and destroyed by moths, and especially so when they get down weak. In earlier days this was the greatest enemy the bee-keeper had to contend with.

Usually a good strong colony of bees of any kind are not in danger of being destroyed by the moths, but if we have the native bees and they are thus affected and the comb and the hives are infested with worms, we should cut out and remove all parts of the comb containing such, as best we can, and then build the colony up in strength. If they have a good fertile queen and a fair amount of bees, we can, by feeding them, get them to breed rapidly and build up strong so that there is but little danger.

Moths are but little thought of at present when the movable frame hive is in use, and we have Italian bees. Italian bees never become so weak that they do not repel moths, it matters not what kind of hives they are in; but the native bees, especially when in old box hives, very frequently fall a prey to moths. When bees are kept in frame hives and manipulated as they should be, moths seldom get in work that proves of much damage even with native bees. Some years ago a large number of different kinds of moth traps were invented to be used in connection with hives to exterminate them, but of late years there is nothing of the kind in existence, as the Italian bees and the movable frame have ended the moth pest.

Those who keep many bees are usually supplied with a quantity of surplus comb that are carried over from one year to another, and if these are not looked after closely they are in danger of being destroyed by the moth-worms. Such combs may be enclosed in tight boxes and fumigated with burning sulphur occasionally during warm weather and thus kept perfectly safe from their ravages.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

### Practical Sheep Husbandry.

Once a week fresh bright oat straw will make a very acceptable change from the most nutritious of other kinds of food.

Be sure to supply ample water to the flock. Let it be fresh drawn from a well, and see that the drinking troughs are not surrounded by ice.

As the ewe is so will the lamb be. It is not enough to get the best ram possible and then neglect the ewe.

Sheep love change; they fret when confined to one pasture or one kind of food.

Don't stint the fodder or the grain just now. A judicious addition to the rations now will help through a pinch later. It is the sheep in poor condition which is spring weak.

If there is any good reason for buying wool on the sheep's back for 18 and 20 cents a pound, is there any good reason why the grower himself should not hold it till shearing time?

As there are many kinds of people so there are many kinds of sheep. We must not expect every ewe in the flock to bring as good and strong lambs—there are always weaklings and degenerate lambs in a flock—and it may be wise to let these go, as weeds, to the waste pile, before they have cost more than they will ever come to.

The deadly stomach worm is slowly but surely finding its way into the range flocks. Western flock owners have heretofore claimed exemption from this parasite, but they are awakening to the fact that the stomach worm is causing the death of thousands of valuable lambs. Not until the past year has the ranchman suspected the real cause for losses of so many lambs by scours and other unmistakable signs of parasitic disease. He is now brought face to face with a scourge more destructive than scab or coyotes, and like his brother of the smaller Eastern flocks, must resort to preventive or remedial measures to insure a lamb crop and fortify his business against serious loss.

The weak in a flock are crowded from their feed; they get the worst in every encounter with the stronger sheep; and when so mixed up it is impossible to give them the special care and treatment which is necessary to save them. The only safe and sure way to save these sheep is to separate the flock into distinct parts, and to treat each of these in a rational, safe and so successful manner. This is especially necessary as to the feeding. Weak sheep need special feeds and the best and most digestible, which should be kept distinctly separate for their use. They frequently need medicinal treatment, they need watching closely to observe the effects of this, and sometimes even special separate pens should be provided in which the needed attention may be seen.—American Sheep Breeder.

### Short and Useful Paragraphs.

Peas and oats, sown together, make an excellent food for sheep.

Clover, potatoes and wheat is one of the best rotations known for improving land.

Exercise is a great tonic for pigs and is one of the best ways of coaxing them to take on fat and muscle.

Farmers ought to pay more attention to the kitchen garden, for nice fresh vegetables during the summer months are not to be despised.

No doubt 10 per cent. of the failures to grow fruit by farmers are caused by soil exhaustion. You fertilize your other crops, why not fertilize the trees?

The lady-bugs are the farmers' friends, for they have even been observed to go down among the roots of grain in their search for the grain aphis.

Men cannot manufacture any article without the raw material, and with a hen it is precisely the same. Egg shells are practically the same things as oyster shells. The moral is plain.

Vegetable cultivated for their leaves, such as cabbages, cauliflower, lettuce, etc., require more than the usual amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Don't forget this when buying fertilizers.

It is said that some European fruit growers are using peat in which to preserve fruit. Apples and pears acquired no bad taste from it and kept for many months. It also proved successful when used with grapes.

### Charles A. Dana as Head Waiter.

As I remember our meals, they were most delightful times for talk, humor, wit, and the interchange of pleasant nonsense, says Mrs. Ora Gannett Sedgwick in the Atlantic. When our one table had grown into three, Charles A. Dana, who must have been a very orderly young man, organized a corps of waiters from among our nicest young people, whose meals were kept hot for them, and they in their turn were waited on by those whom they had served. I recollect seeing Mr. Dana reading a small Greek book between the courses, though he was a faithful waiter. I remember the table talk as most delightful and profitable to me. Looking back over a long and varied life, I think that I have rarely, if ever since, sat down with so many men and women of culture, so thoroughly unselfish, polite, and kind to one another, as I found at those plain but attractive tables. All seemed at rest and at their best. There was no man, tired with the stock market and his efforts to make or to increase a big fortune, coming home harassed or depressed, too cross or disappointed to talk. There was no woman vying with others in French gowns, laces, and diamonds. The fact that all felt that they were honored for themselves alone brought out more individuality in each, so that I have often said that I have never seen any other set of people where each individual seemed to possess some peculiar charm.

### What a Scout Endured.

The requisities of a good scout were first of all an iron constitution. No scout ever dared hint that the weather might be too inclement for him to undertake the job of guiding a party of explorers or leading a troop of cavalry. The nights were never too cold, the gale was never too fierce, snow never blew too hard and the weather was never too freezing for a scout. He expected to remain in the saddle days and nights in succession, to sleep for weeks at a time, wherever night overtook him. His sole concern, so far as physical discomfort was concerned, was for his horse or bronco. A common saying among the scouts was: "Our home is our saddle and the stars are our roof." Privations that would quickly break down men used to confining employment and indoor life, were nothing to scouts. They have gone for a week without cooked food because they were secretly trailing in an Indian country and dared not make a fire. Hunger and thirst were common privations. They have slept on bleak and barren spots, where bitter winds blew and dust and sand filled the air, with their horses picketed near, without even a protecting blanket over them, only to get up at dawn and pursue the ride sixty and seventy miles further. It is wonderful that these plainsmen could endure this life longer than a few years.—New York Sun.

### Strange Predicament of a Bird.

A writer in Bird Lore says: "Several years ago, when in a Western town, I was taken to a neighbor's to see his birds. Four cages swung in the shelter of a commodious porch. One contained a red-winged blackbird that had been taken from its nest when very young and brought up by hand. His associates were a canary, a bluejay and an oriole. The canary had been purchased at a bird store, and had been taken from neighboring nests, and had, no doubt, picked up the characteristic notes of their species from the many other members of their kind that inhabited the vicinity, but it was many miles to the nearest swamp or lowland where one might find a red-winged blackbird. The red-wing had learned perfectly the notes of his caged companions, and had picked up some notes of other birds in the neighborhood, but not one note of the red-winged blackbird did he know."

### Fish Commits Suicide.

A giant star fish was recently captured and placed on exhibition in an aquarium in San Francisco. The morning after its capture it was found that one of the rays of the star was separated from its body. It was thought that a big land crab, which occupied the same tank, must be guilty of assault and battery, and it was accordingly taken out. Next morning, however, two more of the star's rays had been separated from its body, and then a watch was set. It was found that the star fish, apparently dissatisfied with its surroundings, was deliberately dismembering itself. This process was continued until all the six arms had been cast off, and there was nothing left of the original star fish but its central body.

### Mammoth Mound.

In Marshall County, Va., is a mound seventy-five feet in height which is believed to be the monument to some aborigine of high rank. It is known as Mammoth Mound, and is an object of great interest to travellers.

# THE BRAVE BOER WOMEN.

SHARE THE PERILS OF HUSBANDS, BROTHERS AND SONS.

They Are Doing Everything They Can to Aid the Soldiers in the Field---The Prevailing Feeling Among the Transvaal Women.

None but the elderly women among the Transvaal Boers can remember the great trek of 1836 when their fathers and grandfathers abandoned the homes they had made in Natal and toiled up the passes to the lofty plateau where they founded their republic. Those days were more trying than any the Transvaal women ever saw until the present war began. They were still living in their tent wagons when those terrible wars with the Matabele branch of the Zulu tribe began, and no women could show more wonderful spirit and constancy than those wives and mothers of the Boer pioneers in the midst of appalling dangers and hardships which did not end until the Matabeles had been driven north of the Crocodile River. Not a few of those women, and their children with them, perished by the assegais of savages; but not one of them would have dreamed of returning to the peaceful homes and gardens in Natal which they had left behind. The British had proclaimed that country their own, their colonists were pouring in and the Boers would die before they would come again under British rule.

The wives and mothers of the soldiers who now confront the British are the descendants of those stout-hearted women who loaded the guns of their husbands and boys while savages rushed upon the brush heaps that were the sole protection around their laager. Perhaps no women in the world have changed so little in two generations. The women of the Boer farmsteads now are just what their grandmothers were when the Matabeles sought their lives. The Bible is still their only book, they still prefer a quiet sedentary life and the simple duties of their modest homes, and they have scarcely risen in any respect above the plane of intellectual cultivation which their grandmothers occupied; and they are like their grandmothers, too, in the courage, constancy and sublime devotion with which they are facing the awful trials of another crucial period in the history of their people.

A report sent by the French Consul at Pretoria to his government, though brief, is perhaps the best statement yet received of the part the women of the Boers are taking in the present war. He says they are doing everything they can to aid the soldiers in the field and form the majority of the working force in the ambulance and hospital service. In their denunciation of the British they are far more bitter and outspoken than the men themselves but in their mission of mercy they know no enemies. All the wounded British soldiers who have fallen into their hands have been treated as brothers and friends. The Boer nurses extend to them the same care that they give to their own stricken soldiers. We all know that dispatches from the British army have often referred to the kind treatment received by their wounded who are prisoners in the Boer camps.

The French Consul adds that the women throughout the two republics exerted a powerful influence in kindling enthusiastic support for the war when it became certain that the conflict could not be averted. They sent many of their sons into the commandos or militia organizations, even though the striplings had not quite reached the age of 16, when they are liable to military duty. One day a crowd at the railroad station in Pretoria was cheering a commando that was going to join Joubert's army around Ladysmith. A mother in the throng saw her young son with a gun over his shoulder and wearing a cartridge belt, just as he was entering a car. She followed him to his seat, and laying her hand on his shoulder, said:

"My boy, why did you not tell me of this?"

"Mother," he answered, "perhaps I was wrong but I could not bear to bid you goodbye. You were to be told as soon as we left. You see, mother, it was my duty to go sooner or later and I thought the sooner the better. Forgive me if I have done wrong."

"You are right, my son," the mother replied, "it is your duty to go and I am willing you should go, though I thought it might be better to wait a few months. Go, you have my blessing, but you should have told me." She kissed him farewell and there was a smile on her face as she left the car, though tears stood in her eyes.

Everywhere the movement of troops in the Boer States, as they have started for the fighting lines, has been a triumphal procession. In all the towns and hamlets the women cannot do enough for the soldiers. They have marched with all the commandos to the railroad stations. They visit all the camps before the start for the front, bringing baskets of food warm from the ovens and bits of handiwork, such as the "housewives" many of our soldiers carried in the Civil War, containing mending material and implements compactly packed, and other things that may somewhat alleviate the discomforts of soldier life. The women of Bloemfontein who, perhaps, are to-day expecting the speedy investment of their beautiful little town by the British army are said to have been especially enthusiastic in cheering on the soldiers, doing everything in their power for their comfort and filling the ranks as full as possible. As long as the commandos are within reach delegations of women from many towns are with them, helping in the commissary department, sewing and bringing fresh food from home for the companies in which their interest is especially centred. Other delegations or committees of women have been permitted to go from Pretoria or Bloemfontein almost to the fighting lines in charge of recruits or the hospital service, and of the distribution of many supplies. By every means in their power the women of the two republics are working night and day to promote the interests of their cause, and if their good, honest hatred of the enemy might sap his strength and paralyze his arms there would certainly be no fight left in the British ranks. The following extract from a letter written by an educated woman at Pretoria, about a month after the war began, embodies a sentiment which all Boer women of every class express:

"Up to this time, all of my children who are old enough to study, have studied English; but I pledge my word that, if I can help it, my youngest daughter shall not learn a word of the language we have cause to hate. If the English win, they will proscribe our language. If we succeed in driving them out of our country we will at the same time drive all English words from our lips and from those of our children."

Such words may perhaps be criticised as narrow and vindictive but they illustrate the prevailing feeling among the women of a sturdy race whose hearts and lives are bound up in the success of their cause. While the battle rages around them, and the enemy is pouring over their plateaus, the dauntless women of the Boers are today as brave, devoted and steadfast as any women of the past who have had the unhappy lot to be environed by the horrors of war.—New York Su

### Verdicts of Scotch Juries.

The Scots are not only a peculiar people in their kirks, but in their law. Some "distinguished criminals" who are awaiting trial in New York today would be a good deal happier if they knew that they were to be tried by a jury of fourteen of their peers, with a chance of three verdicts, to be determined on the first poll by a majority vote, "Guilty," "Not guilty" and "Not proven."

For people who have not been notoriously conspicuous for a pacific and bloodless career the Scots—like some people nearer home—are fastidiously squeamish about the infliction of capital punishment, especially on men and women of their own race. When it's a matter of an "Englisher" or even an Irishman, for whom all Scots have a sneaking affection, it's different. A Scotsman is hanged in Scotland not once in—I don't know how many years; certainly nearer fifty than ten. Here is a true story apropos of that. A Scottish jury retires to consider a case. Before the first and only ballot is taken—or perhaps it is a viva voce vote—the foreman, glancing around at his glum companions, who are biting their bonnets and shaking their heads, says, "This is a gey bad business. (Solemn pause.) But, eigh, lads! hangin's an unco wark. It's fair awfu'!" (Solemn pause. Vote is taken. Result: "Not proven!") I repeat that this is a true story.—Correspondent in New York Times.

### Huts of the Navaho Indians.

The Navaho Indians in Arizona live in rude, earth-covered huts scattered widely throughout the reservation and never grouped into villages. Rude as the huts appear, however, they are always built strictly according to rule and the building is followed by an elaborate religious ceremony by which the house is dedicated. Each timber in it must be laid in a certain way and in a prescribed order, and finally a doorway is added not unlike the dormer windows of our houses. This is the home proper, but all over the reservation there are hundreds of little structures which are miniature models, as it were, of the houses, except that they lack the projecting doorway. These miniature huts, scarcely as high as a man's hip, look like children's playhouses, but they occupy an important place in the Navaho system, for they are the sweat houses or bath houses and are the main reliance of those people against sorcery and disease. Each of these structures is designed to hold but one person at a time, and he must crawl in and squat upon his heels, with his knees drawn up to his chin.—New York Post.

### Suffragists Reply to Greeley.

An amusing story is told of Horace Greeley's argument with an advocate of women's rights. They had gone over the entire question, and the famous editor thought to wind up in triumph by firing an unanswerable question at the abl erepresentative of her sex.

"In time of war," he contended, "women are useless. What would you do in the event of a civil war?"

"Just what you would do, Mr. Greeley," replied his opponent, promptly; "I should stay in my office and write articles urging other people to go and fight."

### No One Nigh.

Mother—I'm surprised at you! Could not you tell he was going to kiss you?

Daughter—Yes, ma, but there was no one for me to tell except him, and he knew it already.—Philadelphia Press.

The number of waves required to produce the sensation of red as they break upon the eye must be 39,000 in an inch and 447,000,000,000,000 in a second.

### CHINESE POSTAL FACILITIES.

Letters Carried by Private Companies—Slight Use of Postage Stamps.

The recent establishment in Mott street of a postal sub-station with Chinese interpreters for the particular accommodation of the inhabitants of Chinatown may induce some inquiry about the way the Chinamen—who do so many things backwards, according to Occidental ideas—handle their mails in their own country. Sure enough, they stick stamps on the backs of letters, though not invariably; and the stamps look like the labels on fire-cracker packages, showing dragons, pagodas, and other emblems less easily identified, but meaning "sincerity," "longevity," and so on.

But private postal companies, analogous to our express and telegraph corporations, do most of the business in China. They use no stamp, and it is necessary to prepay only about a third of the postage, as the rest is collected from the recipient. The less one prepays in excess of the minimum the surer and swifter the delivery. When a New Yorker mails a letter to interior China the stamp carries it only to some Chinese port, where it is transferred to a private post at the recipient's expense. Similarly a missionary stationed away from the coast has to pay two postal charges to communicate with friends here. Shanghai has a municipal post for its own merchants and citizens, with branches in fifteen treaty ports. It used to charge each customer $50 a year for all his business, light or heavy, but stamps are used now.

Chinese stamps are reckoned in candarines, approximately equivalent to cents. Their value used to be based on the silver ounce, or tael, but its variability caused confusion, so now the Mexican dollar is the basis. The first imperial set was made in Japan, and proved unsatisfactory; the current set came from England in 1898. Some stamps, notably those of Tientsin, were issued without authority merely to sell to collectors. There was no other demand for them, they never carried a letter, and they have been officially repudiated. Elsewhere the regular demand is so slight that no stock is carried; the stamps are run off on a hand-press while the buyer waits.—New York Post.

### Easy Way of Telling Time.

It was about ten minutes before closing time in the City Clerk's office—the busiest period of the day—the other afternoon, and Chief Clerk George Gaston was making the ink fly at a lively rate.

"Ting-a-ling-ling!"

It was the telephone at the far side of the room. Gaston dropped his pen and rushed to the instrument.

"Is this the City Hall?" queried a soft, feminine voice at the other end of the line.

The frown on the clerk's face softened. In dulcet tone he informed the fair inquirer that it was.

"Will you please tell me what time it is? You see, our clock has stopped, and the walks are so wet that I hated to step out; and I thought if I called up the City Hall I'd get the right time, because if I'm late with supper my husband——"

"Ten minutes to 4, ma'am! Three-fifty. Yes, ten minutes to 4. Goodby—not at all—a real pleasure, I assure you."

But as the clerk went back to his desk he looked tired.—Detroit Journal.

### Postal Service in China.

While China was far ahead of other nations in the adoption of a postal service, that nation appears to have remained almost at a standstill, so primitive are its present facilities of mail distribution. Most of the mails are carried by men on foot, who cover a certain number of localities every day or every week. In the winter mail couriers are sent on horses or mules, but only on the route between Tchingkiang and Pekin. All these officials are connected with the Customs Department, there being no separate bureau for the mails. On the rivers in China, particularly the Yangtse-kieng, one of the largest streams of the earth, the mail is carried in little boats, propelled in a novel manner by one-man power. The man works the oars with his feet, steers with one hand and holds a big parasol in the other. His pipe is always in his mouth, and his eyes are glued to his course in the water. The infusion of Western engineering ideas into China will soon be followed by more modern methods in the handling of the mails there.

### Going to Bed in India.

Going to bed in India is a very different process from going to bed at home. To begin with, it is a far less formal process. There is no shutting the door, no cutting yourself off from the outer world, no going upstairs and finally no getting into bed. You merely lie down on your bed, which, with its bedding, is so simple as to be worth describing. The bed is a wooden frame with webbing laced across it, and each bed has a thin cotton mattress. Over this one sheet is spread, and two pillows go to each bed. That's all!—Scottish American.

### A Literary Secret.

A man was discussing literature with a second-hand bookseller in Paternoster Row yesterday, and a bystander overheard the following conversation: "By the by, who is the author of 'Ecce Homo'?" The bookseller paused for a moment and rubbed his chin reflectively. "Well," he said, "that's hardly a fair question. There's only a few of us as have the secret, and it's not supposed to be known." The inquirer immediately apologized for his rish question, and the bookseller forgave him.—London Globe.

**She Doted on Them.**

Laura—They are going to have such a lovely feature at Mrs. Hiup's next function; a real professor of the black art. Flora—Oh, I do hope I will be invited. I just dote on those funny minstrel acts!—Indianapolis Press.

**The Way to Beautify Home**

Is to do as they all are doing. Ask your grocer, who knows all about it; has something for you in the way of a coupon book, which enables you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, all for 5c.

**Double Speed.**

Uncle Abe—Dem automobiles go so fast it 'ud take two niggers to tell about 'em. Sambo—How's dat? Uncle Abe—One ter say "Here she comes," an' one ter say "Thar she goes!"

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A Toronto firm has shipped about $85,000 worth of saddlery and harness to Southampton for use of the British army in South Africa.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Agents of the government are scouring Ireland for horses for the war, and buying all suitable animals they can get.

## From Washington

**How a Little Boy Was Saved.**

Washington, D. C.—"When our boy was about 16 months old he broke out with a rash which was thought to be measles. In a few days he had a swelling on the left side of his neck and it was decided to be mumps. He was given medical attendance for about three weeks when the doctor said it was scrofula and ordered a salve. He wanted to lance the sore, but I would not let him and continued giving him medicine for about four months when the bunch broke in two places and became a running sore. Three doctors said it was scrofula and each ordered a blood medicine. A neighbor told me of a case somewhat like our baby's which was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I decided to give it to my boy and in a short while his health improved and his neck healed so nicely that I stopped giving him the medicine. The sore broke out again, however, whereupon I again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and its persistent use has accomplished a complete cure." MRS. NETTIE CHASE, 47 K St., N. E.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup** Positively cures coughs, colds in the chest or lungs and incipient consumption! Always reliable. It is splendid for children. Tastes good. Doses are small. 25c.

**Big Crops in Arid Lands.**

Can the arid lands of western Kansas, Utah and other states subject to drought be made to raise crops regularly year after year, and that without irrigation? H. W. Campbell, a farmer formerly of Brown county, South Dakota, claims that they can. He has originated a method of cultivation which, he asserts, never fails to produce crops in the sun-baked territory no matter how dry the season may be His plan is based upon the theory that droughts are caused not by lack of sufficient fall of moisture, but by too rapid evaporation. He plows the soil deeply and subpacks the lower portion, thus forming a shallow water reservoir under the surface. The top strata of earth is then pulverized as fine as dust and kept so by frequent stirrings, forming a fine dust, which chokes the pores of the soil, cutting off evaporation and leaving the moisture in the earth to be drawn on by the roots of the growing plants.


**Happy Women**

***who have been relieved of painful menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are constantly writing grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.***

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

***cured them. It always relieves painful periods and no woman who suffers should be without this knowledge.***

***Nearly all the ills of women result from some derangement of the female organism. Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine makes women healthy; of this there is overwhelming proof.***

***Don't experiment. If you suffer get this medicine and get Mrs. Pinkham's free advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.***

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**


# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

**Subject: Drama Discussed—It Cannot Be Suppressed—Christianity Should Control and Reform Public Amusement—The Church Should Go to the Theater.**

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a time when the whole country is in controversy as never before concerning the theater and some plays are being arrested by the police and others are being patronized by Christian people this sermon of Dr. Talmage is of much interest. The text is I Corinthians vii., 31, "They that use this world as not abusing it."

My reason for preaching this discourse is that I have been kindly invited by two of the leading newspapers of this country to inspect and report on two of the popular plays of the day—to go some weeks ago to Chicago and see the drama "Quo Vadis" and criticise it with respect to its moral effect and to go to New York and see the drama "Ben-Hur" and write my opinion of it for public use. Instead of doing that I propose in a sermon to discuss what we shall do with the dramatic element which God has implanted in many of our natures—not in ten or 100 or 1000, but in the vast majority of the human race. Some people speak of the drama as though it were something built up outside of ourselves by the Congreves and the Goldsmiths and the Shakespeares and the Sheridans of literature and that then we attune our tastes to correspond with human inventions. Not at all. The drama is an echo from the feeling which God has implanted in our immortal souls. It is seen first in the domestic circle among the children three or four years of age playing with their dolls and their cradles and their carts, seen ten years after in the playhouses of wood, ten years after in the parlor charades, after that in the elaborate impersonations in the academies of music. Thespis and Æschylus and Sophocles and Euripides merely dramatized what was in the Greek heart; Terence and Plautus and Seneca merely dramatized what was in the Roman heart; Congreve and Farquhar merely dramatized what was in the English heart; Racine, Corneille and Alfieri only dramatized what was in the French and Italian heart; Shakespeare only dramatized what was in the great world's heart. The dithyrambic and classic drama, the sentimental drama, the romantic drama, were merely echoes of the human soul.

I do not speak of the drama on the poetic shelf or of the drama in the playhouse, but I speak of the dramatic element in your soul and mine. We make men responsible for it. They are not responsible. They are responsible for the perversion of it, but not for the original implantation. God did that work, and I suppose He knew what He was about when He made us. We are nearly all moved by the spectacular. When on Thanksgiving Day we decorate our churches with the cotton and the rice and the apples and the wheat and the rye and the oats, our gratitude to God is stirred; when on Easter morning we see written in letters of flowers the inscription, "He Is Risen," our emotions are stirred. Every parent likes to go to the school exhibition, with its recitations and its dialogues and its droll costumes. The torchlight procession of the political campaign is merely the dramatization of principles involved. No intelligent man can look in any secular or religious direction without finding this dramatic element revealing, unrolling, demonstrating itself. What shall we do with it?

Shall we suppress it? You can as easily suppress its Creator. You may direct it, you may educate it, you may purify it, you may harness it to multi-potent usefulness, and that it is your duty to do, just as we cultivate taste for the beautiful and sublime.

Now, I have to tell you not only that God has implanted this dramatic element in our natures, but I have to tell you in the Scriptures He cultivates it, He appeals to it, He develops it. I do not care where you open the Bible, your eye will fall upon a drama. Here it is in the book of Judges, the fir tree, the vine, the olive tree, the bramble—they all make speeches. Then at the close of the scene there is a coronation, and the bramble is proclaimed king. That is a political drama. Here it is in the book of Job. Enter Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu and Job. The opening act of the drama, all darkness; the closing act of the drama, all sunshine. Magnificent drama is the book of Job.

Here it is in Solomon's Song—the region, an oriental region: Vineyards, pomegranates, mountain of myrrh, flock of sheep, garden of spices, a wooing, a bride, a bridegroom dialogue after dialogue—intense, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the book of Luke: Costly mansion in the night. All the windows bright with illumination. The floor a-quake with the dance. Returned son in costly garments which do not very well fit him perhaps, for they were not made for him, but he must swiftly leave off his old garb and prepare for this extemporized levee. Pouting son at the back door, too mad to go in, because they are making such a fuss. Tears of sympathy running down the old man's cheek at the story of his son's wandering and suffering and tears of joy at his return. When you heard Murdock recite "The Prodigal Son" in one of his readings, you did not know whether to sob or shout. Revivals of religion have started just under the reading of that soul revolutionizing drama of "The Prodigal Son."

Here it is in the book of Revelation—crystalline sea, pearly gate, opaline river, amethystine capstone, showering coronets, one vial poured out incandinating the waters, cavalrymen of heaven galloping on white horses, nations in doxology, hallelujahs to the right of them, hallelujahs to the left of them. As the Bible opens with the drama of the first paradise, so it closes with the drama of the second paradise.

Mind you, when I say drama I do not mean myth or fable, for my theology is of the oldest type—500 years old, thousands of years old, as old as the Bible. When I speak of the drama at the beginning and close of the Bible, I do not mean an allegory, but I mean the truth so stated that in grouping and in startling effect it is a God given, world resounding, heaven echoing drama. Now, if God implanted this dramatic element in our natures, and if He has cultivated and developed it in the Scriptures, I demand that you recognize it.

Because the drama has again and again been degraded and employed for destructive purposes is nothing against the drama any more than music ought to be accursed because it has been taken again and again into the saturnalian wassails of 4000 years. Will you refuse to enthrone music on the church organ because the art has been trampled again and again under the feet of the lascivious dance?

It is nothing against painting and sculpture that in Corinth and Herculaneum they were demonstrative of vulgarity and turpitude. The dreadful museum at Pompeii shall throw no discredit on Powers's "Greek Slave" or Church's "Heart of the Andes" or Rubens's "Descent From the Cross" or Angelo's "Last Judgment." The very fact that again and again the drama has been dragged through the sewers of iniquity is the reason why we should snatch it up and start it out on a grand and a holy and a magnificent mission. Let me say at this point in my sermon that the drama will never be lifted to its rightful sphere by those people who have not sense enough to distinguish between the drama and the playhouse. The drama is no more the theatre than a hymn-book is a church. I am not speaking in regard to the theatre at all. The drama is a literary expression of that feeling which God implanted in the human soul. Neither will the drama ever be lifted to its proper sphere by wholesale denunciation of all dramatists. If you have not known men and women connected with the drama who are pure in heart and pure in speech and pure in life, it is because you have not had very wide acquaintance.

Wholesale denunciation of all dramatists will never elevate the drama. Yonder stand a church and a theatre on opposite sides of the street. The church shouts over to the theatre, "You are all scoundrels!" The theatre shouts back, "You are all hypocrites!" And they both falsify. Dropping all indiscriminate jeremiads against dramatists and realizing that the drama is not necessarily connected with this institution or with that, I want to show you how the dramatic element in our natures may be harnessed to the chariot of civilization and Christianity.

Fifty essays about the sorrows of the poor could not affect me as a little drama of accident and suffering I saw one slippery morning in the streets of Philadelphia. Just ahead of me was a lad, wretched in apparel, his limb amputated at the knee; from the pallor of the boy's cheek, the amputation not long before. He had a package of broken food under his arm—food he had begged, I suppose, at the doors. As he passed on over the slippery pavement, cautiously and carefully, I steadied him until his crutch slipped and he fell. I helped him up as well as I could, gathered up the fragments of the package as well as I could, put them under one arm and the crutch under the other arm, but when I saw the blood run down his pale cheek I burst into tears. Fifty essays about the sufferings of the poor could not touch one like that little drama of accident and suffering.

Oh, we want in all our different departments of usefulness more of the dramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this day is to drone religion, to whine religion, to cant religion, to moan religion, to croak religion, to sepulcharize religion, when we ought to present it in animated and spectacular manner.

What we want, ministers and laymen, is to get our sermons and our exhortations and our prayers out of the old rut. The old hackneyed religious phrases that come snoring down through the centuries will never arrest the masses. What we want to-day, you in your sphere, and I in my sphere, is to freshen up. People do not want in their sermons the sham flowers bought at the millinery shop, but the japonicas wet with the morning dew, not the heavy bones of extinct megatherium of past ages, but the living reindeer caught last August at the edge of Schroon Lake. We want to drive out the drowsy and the prosaic and the tedious and the humdrum and introduce the brightness and the vivacity and the holy sarcasm and the sanctified wit and the epigrammatic power and the blood red earnestness and the fire of religious zeal, and I do not know of any way of doing it as well as through the dramatic.

But now let us turn to the drama as an amusement and entertainment.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, many years ago in a very brilliant but much criticised sermon took the position that the theater might be renovated and made auxiliary to the church. Many Christian people are of the same opinion. I do not agree with them. I have no idea that success is in that direction. What I have said heretofore on this subject, as far as I can remember, is my sentiment now. But to-day I take a step in advance of my former theory. Christianity is going to take full possession of this world and control its maxims, its laws, its literature, its science and its amusements. Shut out from the realm of Christianity anything and you give it up to sin and death.

If Christianity is mighty enough to manage everything but the amusements of the world, then it is a very defective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the tears of the world and incompetent to make record of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral, but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the other elements of our nature but the dramatic element? My idea of Christianity is that it can and will conquer everything.

Now, what we want is to hasten that time. How will it be done? By the church going over to the theater? It will not go. By the theater coming to the church? It will not come. What we want is a reformed amusement association in every city and town of the United States. Once announced and explained and illustrated, the Christian and philanthropic capitalist will come forward to establish it, and there will be public spirited men everywhere who will do this work for the dramatic element of our natures. We need a new institution to meet and recognize and develop and defend the dramatic element of our nature. It needs to be distinct from everything that is or has been.

I would have this reformed amusement association having in charge this new institution of the spectacular take possession of some hall or academy. It might take a smaller building at the start, but it would soon need the largest hall, and even that would not hold the people, for he who opens before the dramatic element in human nature an opportunity of gratification without compromise and without danger does the mightiest thing of this century, and the tides of such an institution would rise as the Atlantic rises at Liverpool docks.

There are tens of thousands of Christian homes where the sons and daughters are held back from dramatic entertainment for reasons which some of you would say are good reasons and others would say are poor reasons, but still held back. But on the establishment of such an institution they would feel the arrest of their anxieties and would say on the establishment of this new institution, which I have called the spectacular, "Thank God, this is what we have all been waiting for."

Now, as I believe that I make suggestion of an institution which wiser men will develop, I want to give some characteristics of this new institution, this spectacular, if it is to be a grand social and moral success. In the first place, its entertainments must be compressed within an hour and three-quarters. What kills sermons, prayers and lectures and entertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night every curtain of public entertainment ought to drop, every church service ought to cease, the instruments of orchestras ought to be unstrung.

On the platform of this new institution there will be a drama which before rendering has been read, expurgated, abbreviated and passed upon by a board of trustees connected with this reformed amusement association. If there be in a drama a sentence suggesting evil, it will be stricken out. If there be in a Shakespearean play a word with two meanings—a good meaning and a bad meaning—another word will be substituted, an honest word looking only way. The caterers to public taste will have to learn that Shakespearean nastiness is no better than Congrevean nastiness. You say, "Who will dare to change by expurgation or abbreviation a Shakespearean play?" I dare. The board of trustees of this reformed amusement association will dare. It is no depreciation of a drama, the abbreviation of it. I would like to hear thirty or forty pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost" read at one time, but I should be very sorry to hear the whole book read at one sitting. Abbreviation is not depreciation.

On the platform of this new institution this spectacular, under the care of the very best men and women in the community, there shall be nothing witnessed that would be unfit for a parlor. Any attitude, any look, any word that would offend you seated at your own fireside, in your family circle, will be prohibited from that platform. By what law of common sense or of morality does that which is not fit to be seen or heard by five people become fit to be seen or heard by 1500 people? On the platform of that spectacular all the scenes of the drama will be as chaste as was ever a lecture by Edward Everett or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On that platform there shall be no carouser, no inebriate, no cyprian, no foe of good morals, masculine or feminine.

London's Crystal Palace is to have a new glass roof.

## CHIEF JONAS'S RULE.

**How He Found a Verdict—Whiskey and Nakedness.**

President Lincoln regarded Chief Jonas Wolf as the ablest Indian he had ever seen. Wolf was a full-blooded Chickasaw of a mysterious clan known as Hyah Puk Tuk Kulo, and during his whole life he was the most influential and highly respected chief of his people. For many years he was a delegate to Washington City, where he made the acquaintance of many distinguished characters who occupied prominent positions during the Civil War. He was a frequent visitor to the White House, and President Lincoln, who always extended him a cordial welcome, became sincerely attached to him, often declaring that his Chickasaw friend possessed executive ability and military talents of high order.

Many years ago, when this famous old chief was acting as a judge of one of the territorial courts, he presided at the trial of a half-breed who was charged with the murder of his wife. The testimony plainly and conclusively convicted the accused man of the crime, but, to the amazement of the court and the people who had collected in the court room, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

"What!" thundered the Judge, looking daggers at the foreman. "Didn't he kill her?"

Several of the jurors nodded, and the foreman began to mutter something about circumstances and insanity. Chief Wolf, with blazing eyes, raised up, and shaking his fist at the trembling jurors, shouted:

"You have been bribed! Your verdict is a lie! It is not a good verdict! You ought to be hung! Mr. Sheriff, bring me a lariat."

Few of the Indians anticipated the intentions of the court, but they were not kept long in suspense. When the Sheriff returned the Judge descended from the bench, and, taking the coil of rope from his hands, he quickly placed a noose about the neck of the trembling murderer, and, handing the other end of the rope to the Sheriff, he told him to lead the man out into the yard, and then, turning to the jury, he ordered them to follow. Finding a suitable tree, the court called a halt, and, after solemnly pronouncing the sentence of death upon the murderer, he compelled the perjured jurors to take hold of the rope and hang the man whom they had found "not guilty" a few moments before. Perhaps the executioners found some consolation in the fact that the condemned man confessed to the murder when he discovered that the court was in earnest.

Fully realizing that whiskey was a dangerous enemy to the peace and prosperity of his people, Chief Jonas was a bitter foe to the whiskey peller, and he was always severe in enforcing the laws made to keep all intoxicating liquors out of the territory. In many instances he did not wait for the law's slow delay, as offenders frequently discovered to their sorrow. Some years ago he encountered a well-known whiskey vender whom he had punished and ordered out of the territory several times. Chief Jonas searched the suspicious character's outfit and found that the venturesome old reprobate was well supplied with numerous packages of shotgun whiskey.

"Through the aid of this poison you have come here to rob my people," said the enraged old Governor. "You make Indian drunk and take his horses and wagon and his clothes. Now, I goin' to make this stuff do to you same as you do to Indian." Without further words he made the offender take off the last stitch of his clothing and, while the trembling wretch stood shivering, the chief emptied all of the man's raiment and then touched a match to it. "Whiskey make Indian naked. This time he make peller naked. Now you go. Catch you one time more, you die. Sabe?"—Denison (Tex.) Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Countries Which Deports Convicts.**

The only European countries that still retain deportation as a means of punishment for political and criminal offenders are France, Spain, Portugal and Turkey; England having abolished transportation as a punishment in 1867, save in the case of its Indian convicts, who are shipped from the mainland to the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. On the whole, Portugal treats her transported convicts most kindly. They are mostly deported to the east and west coast of Africa, and to Goa, in India. But no attempt is made to subject them to forced labor. They enjoy almost complete liberty, providing they do not quit the limits of the town or settlement to which they are assigned, while their social status is so little affected by the fact of their having been transported from Portugal as criminals that at Mozambique, for instance, the Governor General of the colony may occasionally be found playing billiards in the principal hotel of the place with a convicted forger of entertaining a transported prisoner at his table. In fact, Portuguese convicts in the colony have the most delightful time, and men and women with sensational antecedents generally prove more entertaining and interesting guests and companions than those of their countrymen who have managed to remain within the limits of the law.

**A Hospital For Chicago Birds.**

Chicago has a bird hospital, the only one of its kind, it is said, in the world where sick and wounded birds are received and cared for. Such an institution ought to be a great success in this country, for thousands of valuable pets are lost through their owners being unable to treat them when ill.

Don't thee wed for money, friend;
For money hath a sting;
Don't thee wed a pretty face;
'Tis but a foolish thing;
Don't thee wed for place nor fame;
'Twill disappoint thy hope;
But when thee marries, choose a girl
Who uses Ivory Soap.

IT FLOATS.

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**For Black Eyes.**

It is often the case that people meet with accidents and bruises that cause disfiguring and discolorations from which they suffer not a little embarrassment and annoyance. It is worth while to know that there is a simple remedy, and one quite within the reach of everyone. Immediately after the accident, mix an equal quantity of capsicum annuum with mucilage made of gum arabic. To this add a few drops of glycerine. The bruised surface should be carefully cleansed and dried, then painted all over with the capsicum preparation. Use a camel's-hair brush and allow it to dry; then put on the second or third coat as soon as the first is entirely absorbed. A medical journal is authority for the statement that if this course is pursued immediately after the injury, discoloration of the bruised tissue will be wholly prevented. It is also said that this remedy is unequaled as a cure for rheumatism or stiffness of the neck.

The Khedive of Egypt draws a salary ten times as great as that of the President of the United States.

Love has no worse enemy than self-love.

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Arizona has something like 100,000 population.

**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Professor Agassiz's exploring expedition with the Albatross has found the ocean five and a-half miles deep near the island of Tonga at Eua.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western announces that it will put in a block signal system between Hoboken and Hackettstown this year.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. trial bottle for 2 week's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Boston is agitating the question of curtailing the ringing of church bells.

**How Are Your Kidneys?**

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

The Bank of Austria-Hungary holds $40,000,000 more gold than it held a year ago.

**The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.**

The average cost of a British soldier is £64 a year. The Swiss soldier costs about £14 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It is predicted that our whole remaining area of white pine forests will be practically denuded within five years.

**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

At Zurich the theological faculty of the university finds that it has only eight students for ten professors this winter.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

The new automobile stages running on Fifth avenue, New York, are built to accommodate just thirteen persons.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian fleet in foreign waters will remain almost unchanged this year.


**HEAD ACHE**

**"Both my wife and myself have been using** CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
CHAS. STEDEFORD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

CHOICE Vegetables will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

**FOR 14 CENTS**

We wish to gain this year 20,000 new customers, and hence offer

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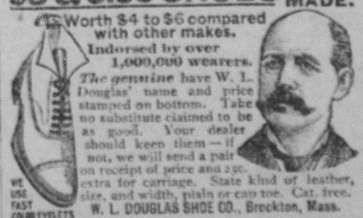
| 1 Pkg. | City Garden Beet, | 10c |
| 1 Pkg. | Earliest Emerald Cucumber | 10c |
| 1 " | La Crosse Market Lettuce, | 10c |
| 1 " | Strawberry Melon, | 10c |
| 1 " | 13 Day Radish, | 10c |
| 1 " | Early Ripe Cabbage, | 10c |
| 1 " | Early Dinner Onion, | 10c |
| 2 " | Brilliant Flower Seeds, | 10c |
| Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. | | $1.00 |

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice A 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $2000 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth A C—
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.**



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
*The genuine* have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

**DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER**
Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED to handle article used by all telephone subscribers. Easy seller; no canvassing; profits, $4.00 a day. Particulars for stamp. STEPHEN S. GREEN, 234-6 Pearl St., N. Y.

**DROPSY** NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 13.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

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## THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 29


### ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that John W. Conley, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

One wholesome lesson was taught by the Independent Republicans in the late campaign, in the case of Adams, that no known swindler can remain on a ticket.

The London Times publishes a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, which quotes President Steyn as saying, at Kroonstadt, that the Boers could continue the struggle for six months longer.

The Republicans in congress are still in a serious disagreement over a tariff or free trade for our new sister, Porto Rico. The President in the his December message declared it was a "plain duty" to give the island free trade, but the Trusts said none o' that, and McKinley now favors saddling a tariff on them, and Porto Rico cries, Don't!

It is reliably reported that Mr. Cleveland will probably indorse Mr. Bryan for President on the imperialist issue. The same dispatch says Carl Schurz will support Bryan's candidacy.

Bourke Cockran has already defined his position in the same way. The Philadelphia Record holds that with the passage of the gold standard bill "the sound money Democrats can come back to their places in the Democratic fold.

The Record truthfully remarks there are two ways open to the Republican leaders in Congress in which they could effectually deal with the more oppressive Trusts with immediate result. They could abolish the tariff duties behind which many of the Trusts find shelter and the license to plunder. They could amend the Interstate Commerce law so as to give it effective vigor. The reduction of tariff duties would pull the claws of monopoly without taking the life of any established industry. Arming the Interstate Commerce Commission with the power to compel obedience to its recommendations, subject only to the restraint of the Courts would prevent injustices and discriminations which are the foundation of some of the more offensive trade combinations.

If there were any real desire upon the part of Republican leaders to curb the power of the Trusts nothing would be easier than to pull away the underpinning upon which they rest. But the Trusts are the pillars of the temple; when they shall go down the Grand Old Party will be crushed in the ruins.

The Carnegie-Frick steel fight has been settled. McKinley was anxious to have the case kept out of court to prevent an exposure of the astounding profits the iron kings have raked in under his high tariff—20 to 40 millions a year clear profit.

A plan of reorganization has been effected, joining the two interests. The effect of the proposed reorganization will be to terminate the equity proceedings instituted against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, as a limited partnership organization, expire limitation April 1, 1901, but the change contemplated will be effected before that date, as the future form of the organization has been under consideration for some time, and the plan is now about fully matured. The corporate form for the large and growing business has been determined upon in preference to the limited partnership organization for its obvious advantages. The objection to the corporate organization has been overcome, a way having been found by which deserving employes can be interested and received into the company from time to time upon exactly the same terms as others have been admitted in the past.

### Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Ross Wallace and Lottie B. White, of Milesburg.

Edward Noll, Sinking Valley, and Bertha B. Hoover, Stormstown.

Harry N. Kock, Fairbrook, and Maggie W. Campbell, State College.

Homer Reuben Treaster and Bessie R. Corman, Penn township.

James G. Stiver and Celia S. Biddle, of Martha Furnace.

Benjamin D. West and Susie E. Jenkins, of Bellefonte.

### Chance Gossip.

Russia is threatening Turkey.

To-day inclined to raw and bluster.

The Boers drove the British from Ladybrand.

Governor Taylor in becoming implicated in the Goebel murder.

Measles are getting folks down about Rebersburg and Wolfs Store.

The Adam Corman farm in Penn was purchased by Mich. Evert.

General Joubert, the great Boer general, died of peritonitis Tuesday night.

Henry Keen of Penn sold his fine team to Demus Lose. Geb ocht Dems.

E. B., son of Ellis Shafer of Madisonburg, is attending the Bloomsburg Normal.

Wm. H. Meyer moved from Boalsburg to Millheim, taking charge of Brungart's meat market.

Rev. Dubs, of Rebersburg, had a surprise from his friends and they stocked him good with good things.

The wife of Clayton Bower of Haines is quite ill. Mrs. Alfred Hosterman, of Centre Hill, is still confined to her bed and not improving. Jno. H. Frank of Millheim is on the sick list.

On a farm down the valley, while the housewife was looking after some little matters in the cellar, a three months calf got in the dining room and deliberately ate up bread, pies, jams, and cold meat on the dinner table.

### Wants the Job.

The appointment of census enumerator will soon be made for Centre Hall boro, and as far as can be learned, there is but one applicant for the job in the borough, and that is W. D. Shoop. To make the position more remunerative an effort will be made to combine Potter township with Centre Hall, giving the enumerator additional work. The work of taking the census will commence June 1. The compensation of the enumerators is fixed by section 17, of the act of March, 1899, at a minimum rate of two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death, fifteen cents for each farm, and twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry. The compensation will not be less than $3 or more than $6 per day of ten hours of actual field work.

### William F. Geiss.

William F. Geiss, a native of Tusseyseyville, died in Chicago, on last Saturday morning, 24, at 4:45, of pleuro pneumonia, which attacked him only on the previous Monday.

Mr. Geiss was a brother of our neighbor, D. K. Geiss. He left here in 1870, and in the Centennial year, 1876, was his last visit to friends here. He was a genial, wholesouled gentleman, and a good business man. At one time he was in the mercantile business, but since 1876 he engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. He leaves a wife and two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. His age was about 64 years.

### Hastings Is Out

Ex-Governor D. H. Hastings emphatically states that he is not a candidate for congressional honors, does not want to be elected a delegate to the Republican national convention and has no desire to figure as a possible vice presidential candidate, as political writers throughout the state recently have declared. Governor Hastings says he is out of politics and intends devoting his entire time to the care of his large personal interests.

### Death of James M. Packer.

James M. Packer, a member of one of the pioneer families of the Bald Eagle Valley, died Tuesday night, after a brief illness, at his home on March creek, this county, aged 76 years. He was a relative of William F. Packer, at one time Governor of Pennsylvania. He served with distinction through the war of the rebellion. A wife and ten children survive.

### It was Different, Too.

The veteran editor, Fred Kurtz, states in his Centre Hall "Reporter" that several years ago there were twenty-six distilleries in Penns Valley, and now only one remains. In the olden days, too, there were less than half dozen churches in this valley, whilst to-day there are fifty-six. Yet for all, it is claimed that the people of earlier times were better.—Philad. Press.

Yes, and they drank far better whisky, too.

### Station Robbed.

The other day thieves broke into the railroad station at State College, and stole $30 from the cash drawer. Many people were nearby and passing at the time, but the thief escaped detection.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, cramp, lumbago, stomach trouble or indigestion, use Love's Rheumatic Cure and Blood Cleanser, a sure cure. Sold by J. D. Murray, 25 and 50c. 104t

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doyelstown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

### Got Off Easily.

The little three-year-old son of Elmer Miller, near Rebersburg, fell out of the second story of their house the other day, and landed head first on the board walk below. Strange to relate, the little boy escaped all injury.

### Sale Register.

MARCH 29—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 31.—At the late residence of Mrs. Rebecca Finkl, deceased, at Spring Mills; 2 cows, 2 pigs, bedsteads, tables, sofa, stand, cook stove, chairs, coal stove, sink, clock, kettles, carpet, churn, lounge, meat, lard, apple butter, vinegar, dishes, chickens, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock.


CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

**What is Celery King?**

It is an herb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a most agreeable medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember, it *cures* constipation.

Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 1

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

**NERVITA PILLS**

**Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood**

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

**Nervita Tablets** EXTRA STRENGTH (YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

**NERVITA MEDICAL CO.**
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold by J. D. Murray drug store, Centre Hall


CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against selling my wife anything whatever on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her. JOHN H LONG,
13-2 Colyer, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of H E Duck, assignee of Israel Conner, will be presented to the court for confirmation on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, and unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before the second day of the term, the same will be confirmed.

M. I GARDNER,
Bellefonte, Pa., March 22, 1900. Prothonotary.

BOALSBURG SPRING NORMAL AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—The Boalsburg spring school, a term of eight weeks, will open April 16, 1900. Three courses: College Preparatory, Teachers Normal, and a Business course including short hand and kindred branches. Able and experienced instructors reasonable rates. cheap boarding. Send for circular. Summer term for College preparatory students only, begins July 9, 1900. CHAS. E. HOWER, Principal.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 25th day of April A. D., 1900.

1. First and final account of Jacob Woodring, executor of the last will and testament of John Harper, late of Worth township, Centre county, Pa., deceased.

2. Seventh (7th) annual statement of John P. Harris, trustee appointed by the Orphans' court of Centre county under the last will and testament of William A Thomas, deceased, being the thirty-third (33rd) annual statement of said trust.

3. The first and final account of George W Steele, administrator of &c., of Wm. Steele, late of Huston twp., dec'd.

4. The final account of Joseph Hoy, Sr., guardian of Annie H. Krepps, a minor child of David Krepps, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

5. First and final account of William E McBath administrator of &c., of Lucetta McBath, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

6. The account of C. E. Kreamer, executor of the estate of &c., of Samuel Kreamer, Sr., late of Haines twp., dec'd.

7. First and final account of C. L Gramley, executor of &c., of William Beirly, late of Miles twp., dec'd.

8. The second and final account of A. F. Bower, administrator of &., of Geo. Bower, late of Haines twp., dec'd.

9. First and final account of Rev. J. H. Housman, executor of the estate of O E Housman, late of College boro dec'd.

10. First and final account of H. H. Harshberger, executor of &c., of Catharine Harshberger, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

11. First and final account of H. H. Harshberger, guardian of Joseph L Runkle, minor child of Michael Runkle, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd

12. First and final account of H. H. Harshberger, guardian of Maurice B. Runkle, minor child of Michael Runkle, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

13. First and final account of H. H. Harshberger, guardian of George P. Runkle, minor child of Michael Runkle, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

14 First and final account of W. E. Gray, administrator of &c., of the estate of G. T. Gray, late of Patton twp., dec'd.

15. The account of C. C Lose, guardian of Jno. F. Harter, a minor child of Howard J. Harter, deceased, as filed by Geo. B. Haines, his bondsman

16. The first and final account of A. C. Ripka, guardian of Bruce W. Ripka, a minor child of Henrietta Ripka, late of Potter township, deceased.

17. The account of W. T. Winklebleck and Jno. M. Stover, administrator of &c. of Mary E. Bower late of Haines twp. dec'd.

18 The account of Wm M. Grove administrator of &c, of Wm. Weaver, late of Gregg township, dec'd.

19. First and partial account of Ellis L Orvis executor of &c., of S. S. Lyon, late of Bellefonte boro, d-c'd

20 First and final account of Jacob Bottorf administrator of &c., of Felix Fogleman, late of College twp., dec'd.

21. The first and final account of Cameron Boak administrator of &c., of Shnickson Smith, late of Bellefonte boro, dec'd.

22. The first account of Isaac, Daniel J. and Joseph Tressler executors of the estate of Jonathan Tressler, late of Harris twp., dec'd.

24. The first and partial account of Eva H. Stuhm administratrix &c., of Jacob Stuhm, late of Potter twp., dec'd.

24 Second account of Jennie and Maggie Laughlin executrices &c., of Martin Laughlin, late of Bellefonte boro, dec'd.

25. The account of Samuel Gramley, and W. T. Hubler, executors of the last will and testament of Frank Hubler, late of Miles township, deceased.

26. Account of Susan Burkholder, administratrix of &c., of Michael M. Burkholder. late of Potter twp., dec'd.

27. The first and partial account of Calvin W. Fisher, executor of the last will and testament of Jared B. Fisher, late of Gregg twp. dec'd,

28. First and final account of H. N. Feidler, administrator of &c., of H. R. Feidler, late of Miles twp, dec'd.

A. G. ARCHEY, Register.


# Dainty Summer Dress Goods.

Wish we could picture all the beauty and daintiness contained in the Summary Dress Materials which we have gathered in this really wonderful collection. It's beyond the power of type, however, to even attempt to portray the dainty outlines and handsome pattern designs and beautiful colorings which artists have blended into such rich, delightfully pretty gown stuffs.

**The variety we have to offer you this season is vastly larger than that of any previous year year; values, too, are better than those of other years. We mention a few of the many lines we show, and we would be glad to send you a liberal lot of samples of these or any others if you will just ask for them.**

Madras and Zephyr Ginghams—over one hundred and eighteen pieces to pick from, 12½c.

32-inch wide Madras in patterns suited for men's fine shirts and ladies' shirt waists, 12½c.

Scotch Madras, 19c and 25c a yard.

Egyptian Tissue, 38 inches wide, 25c a yard.

Real German Linen Ginghams in checks and stripes, 31c a yard.

Two thousand yards of Dimity in entirely new patterns—usual 10c quality for 8c.

Mercerized Taffeta in polka dots—something new in this era of newness, 35c a yard.

Silk Mulls in dots and figures, 50c a yard.

India Silk in all shades—a dainty gown material for summer use, 15c a yard.

Seventy-five pieces of those popular Cotton Dress Goods, made in patterns after the wool effects, 12½c a yard.

Five thousand yards of Percales 36 inches wide and in a good range of both light and dark colors, usual 10c quality for 8c yard.

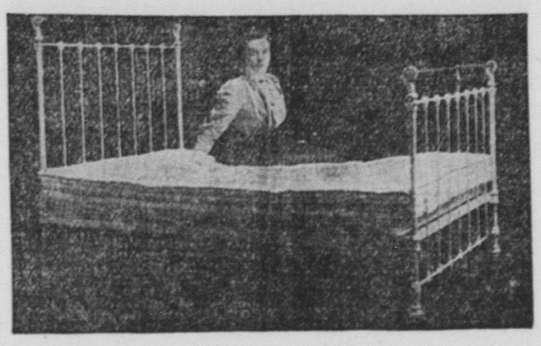
Fifty full pieces of Calicoes, in new spring patterns for 5c a yard.

Three thousand yards of Seersucker and Ginghams, in pretty spring patterns, for 5c a yard. 6½c is their real value.

One special lot of Dress Lawns in good patterns and colors. 7c a yard is their real worth, but we are selling this lot for 5c a yard.

**GABLE & CO.,**

1320-22-24 11th Avenue. ALTOONA, PA.



30 Oak and White Enameled Chamber Suits
To select from at the same old price. No advance.

**John Smith & Bro.,**
SPRING MILLS.


WE desire to secure the services of a reliable salesman in your vicinity to handle our lubricating oils and greases. Liberal proposition and favorable prices Address with references,
THE AMERICAN PETROLEUM PRODUCT CO.
12-2 Findlay, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rebeca Finkle late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

C J. FINKLE, Administrator.
J C. MEYER. Att'y. mar22-6t

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rebecca Williams, late of Snow Shoe Townshie, Centre County, Pa., deceased: Herbert N. Walker, Beech Creek, Clinton County, Pa.; Anna Walker, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pa.; Mabel Irwin, Snow Shoe, Centre County, Pa.; W. Scott Walker, Edna Walker, Edith Walker, Roland Walker, and Margaret Walker, minors, who are residing at Snow Shoe, Pa., and for whom C M Bower, Esq., of Bellefonte, Pa., has been appointed guardian.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Penna Ivania, a writ and partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1900, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1900.

At 12:30 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit:

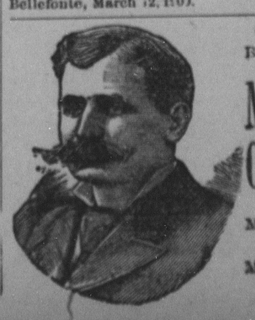
No. 1. Situate in the village of Snow Shoe, and being and designated in the general plan or plot of said town as lots No's 22 and 24 containing in front on Olive Street each 60 feet and extending back along 61' Street 200 feet to an alley, being the same premises which William Crauer and wife by deed dated the 11th day of April, 1886, and recorded in Centre County, in deed book 2—No. 2, page 696, granted and conveyed to Herbert Williams, to which the said Herbert Williams by his last will and testament devised and bequeathed unto the said Rebecca Williams. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings.

No. 2 Situate in the village of Snow Shoe, fronting on Moshannon Avenue and adjoining an Alley, and being one-half of lots No 583 and 584, and being the same premises which David M. Wagner and wife by deed dated August 20th, 187-, and recorded in Centre County in Deed book "O" No. 2 page 518, granted and conveyed unto Herbert Williams, and which said Herbert Williams by his last will and testament devised and bequeathed unto the said Rebecca Williams having thereon erected a two and one-half story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings

No. 3. Situate in the town of Snow Shoe, beginning at a post, on the south-east corner of Fifth and Nectarine Streets, thence south 45 degrees east 200 feet, thence north 45 degrees east 200 feet to Fifth Street, thence along Fifth Street south 45 degrees west 50 feet to the place of beginning, being parts of lots No's 555, 556, and 558, in the plan of the said town of Snow Shoe. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, small store room, stable and other outbuildings.

No 4. Situate in the said town of Snow Shoe, on the north-west side of Nectarine Street at a distance of 120 feet northward from Fifth Street and known and designated in the general plan or plot of the said town as lot No. 585, bounded on the north-west by lot No. 586, on the north-east by Nectarin Street, on the south-east by lot No. 584, on the south-west by a 20 feet wide street or alley containing in front or breadth on Nectarine street 60 feet and extending back 200 feet to Street or Alley.

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, March 12, 1900.

To Repair Broken Articles use **Major's Cement**

Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No 84, January Term, 1900.

Adam Bartges vs. H. F. Confer.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the defendant's personal property to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, gives notice that he will meet for the purposes of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 6th day of April, 1900, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day. All parties interested, when and where you are, are requested to attend or be thereafter debarred from coming in and claiming upon said fund. WM J. SINGER,
11-3 Auditor

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE—PURSUant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the late residence of John Crader, late of Gregg township, deceased, 3½ miles south of Spring Mills, Pa., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

At 10 o'clock, the following described valuable real estate situated in Gregg township, Centre County, Pa.

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at post along lands of Jonas Confer and Susan Crader, thence along lands of Susan Crader north 63 degrees east 163 5-10 perches to stones thence along lands of Thomas P Cope south 27 degrees east 103 7-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co. and estate of John Crader deceased north 27 degrees west 103 7-10 perches to post and place of beginning, containg

105 ACRES AND 154 PERCHES.

About half of the above described tract is well timbered with yellow pine, oak and chestnut. No buildings.

TRACT NO. 2 Beginning at stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co., north 63 degrees east 86 2-10 perches to stone pile, thence north 27 degrees west 40 perches to stones, thence along lands of Jonas Confer south 63 degrees west 45 perches to chestnut tree, thence south 27 degrees east 6 perches to stone, thence south 63 degrees west 41 2-10 perches to stones, thence south 27 degrees east 34 perches to stones and place of beginning; containing

20 ACRES.

About one-half of above tract is cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance is well timbered with oak and chestnut. Thereon is erected a good Dwelling House and bank barn; choice fruit on the premises, good spring near the buildings.

TERMS—Ten per cent of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, balance of one-third upon confirmation absolute, one-third in one year from confirmation absolute and balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to bear interest at 6 per cent. from date of confirmation absolute

WM. PEALER,
Adm'r of the estate of John Crader.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

*LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.*

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHNNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1900. Examination for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest. State College, Centre Co., Pa

## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

**Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.**

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON. EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8 Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6 Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m, Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p m.—Train 15. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.55 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

| Westward. P M | A.M. | STATIONS. | Eastward. A M | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 38 | 5 40 | Montandon | 9 15 | 4 55 |
| 1 45 | 6 35 | Lewisburg | 9 05 | 4 47 |
| 1 53 | 6 43 | Biehl | 8 58 | 4 39 |
| 1 57 | 6 47 | Vicksburg | 8 53 | 4 35 |
| 2 05 | 6 55 | Mifflinburg | 8 45 | 4 27 |
| 2 16 | 7 07 | Millmont | 8 33 | 4 16 |
| 2 23 | 7 15 | Glen Iron | 8 26 | 4 08 |
| 2 51 | 7 40 | Paddy Mountain | 8 00 | 3 43 |
| 3 02 | 7 50 | Coburn | 7 50 | 3 32 |
| 3 08 | 7 57 | Zerby | 7 43 | 3 25 |
| 3 17 | 8 05 | Rising Spring | 7 35 | 3 17 |
| 3 23 | 8 11 | Penn Cave | 7 28 | 3 10 |
| 3 30 | 8 18 | Centre Hall | 7 22 | 3 02 |
| 3 35 | 8 24 | Gregg | 7 17 | 2 55 |
| 3 42 | 8 31 | Linden Hall | 7 10 | 2 48 |
| 3 46 | 8 35 | Oak Hall | 7 06 | 2 43 |
| 3 50 | 8 39 | Lemont | 7 02 | 2 38 |
| 3 54 | 8 43 | Dale Summit | 6 57 | 2 34 |
| 4 03 | 8 52 | Pleasant Gap | 6 48 | 2 24 |
| 4 06 | 8 55 | Axemann | 6 45 | 2 21 |
| 4 10 | 9 00 | Bellefonte | 6 40 | 2 15 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'r Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

| Read Down. No. 1 | No 3 | No 5 | Nov. 21, 1900. | Read Up. No 6 | No 4 | No 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. m | p. m. | p.m. | Lv. Ar. | p m | p. m | a. m. |
| †7 10 | †2 40 | †6 30 | BELLEFONTE | † 9 02 | 5 10 | 9 40 |
| 7 22 | 2 52 | 6 42 | Nigh | 8 49 | 4 57 | 9 27 |
| 7 28 | 2 58 | 6 48 | Zion | 8 43 | 4 51 | 9 21 |
| 7 33 | 3 03 | 6 53 | Hecla Park | 8 38 | 4 46 | 9 16 |
| 7 35 | 3 05 | 6 55 | Dunkles | 8 36 | 4 44 | 9 14 |
| 7 39 | 3 09 | 6 59 | HUBLERSB'G | 8 32 | 4 40 | 9 10 |
| 7 43 | 3 14 | 7 03 | Snydertown | 8 28 | 4 36 | 9 06 |
| 7 46 | 3 16 | 7 06 | Nittany | 8 25 | 4 33 | 9 03 |
| 7 48 | 3 18 | 7 09 | Huston | 8 22 | 4 30 | 9 00 |
| 7 51 | 3 21 | 7 12 | LAMAR | 8 19 | 4 27 | 8 57 |
| 7 53 | 3 23 | 7 15 | Clintondale | 8 16 | 4 24 | 8 54 |
| 7 57 | 3 27 | 7 19 | Krider's S'n g. | 8 12 | 4 19 | 8 49 |
| 8 02 | 3 32 | 7 24 | Mackeyville | 8 06 | 4 13 | 8 43 |
| 8 08 | 3 38 | 7 30 | Cedar Springs | 7 59 | 4 07 | 8 37 |
| 8 10 | 3 40 | 7 32 | Salona | 7 57 | 4 05 | 8 35 |
| 8 15 | 3 45 | 7 37 | MILL HALL | †7 52 | †4 00 | †8 30 |
| 1 45 | 8 15 | | Jersey Shore | 3 25 | 7 55 | |
| 12 20 | 8 4 | | Arr. Wm'PO'T Lve | †2 50 | †7 21 | |
| †12 34 | †11 30 | | Lve Wm'PO'T Arr. | 2 30 | †6 55 | |
| 8 29 | 7 09 | | PHILA | †8 36 | †11 36 | |
| | | | Atlantic City | | | |
| | | | NEW YORK (Via Tamecua.) | | | |
| †10 40 | †9 30 | | NEW YORK (Via Phila.) | †4 30 | †9 00 | |
| p. m. | a. m. | | Arr Lve. | a. m. | p m. | |

*Daily. †Week Days ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday, ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11. 06 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.


**They are Here For Spring.**

The Walk-Over Shoe for Men

**$3.50.**

A $5 Value in every pair.

Hundreds who have been waiting on them, are pleased they have the style, come in any leather. They are like wearing old shoes for fit. We get 1200 pairs of them.

Don't be misled by others advertising they have $3 shoes just as good for they havn't even $5 shoes that will be near as good.

For the ladies, the Saracens and the famous "Herrick" Shoes from $2.50 to $3.50 are the leaders.

**Powers Shoe Co.**

Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

**PENN CAVE FOR SALE.**

The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to LONG BROS., Penn Cave, P.
feb15m

# Exceptional Clothes Selling

AT FAUBLES, THE LARGEST DEALERS OF CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS IN CENTRE COUNTY.

## Read Carefully, Note Prices, and Class of Goods Described.

**$1.00** Children's Suits, from 3 to 8 years, made Vestee style, 3 pieces, from 9 to 15, plain, double breasted, elegant styles, neat Cheviot effects, not all wool but good honest wearing goods, exceptional values at the price. You will be asked to pay at least $1.50 for same goods with others.

**It will pay you to see them.**

**$1.50** Over a dozen styles strictly all wool goods, made in Blouses, Vestee and the plain Double Breasted Suits, all the new colors and patterns—Blue, Oxfords, Checks, and Stripes, medium and light colors. This is an assortment that will certainly surprise you. You will not find it equaled anywhere for a dollar more money. Remember we guarantee everyone of these suits strictly all wool.

**It will pay you to see them.**

**$4.00 $5.00 AND $6.00** Boys' Long Pants Suits to fit any boy from ages 14 to 20. The greatest variety ever shown in Centre county. Nobby new Spring styles, single or double breasted vests, lined and trimmed in the best manner possible, every pattern, every color, every kind of material in the market is shown in this wonderful assortment. It is the BUNCHING of others' $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 suits. Our prices mean a saving of many dollars to you on your Spring purchases.

**It will pay you to see them.**

**$10.00** The best grade of ready to wear Men's Suits in America at the price—equal to the highest grade merchant tailor work. An assortment of over fifty different styles, any one of which you would consider cheap at five dollars more money.

**It will pay you to see them.**

**$2.00 $2.50** Here is where we are showing a line of Children's Suits equaled only by the highest priced goods shown with others. Cheviots of the highest class, Cassimeres the very finest, Worsteds a grade better than you will find others asking double the money for. This is a line of goods that we are positive our prices are not more than one-half what you will be asked to pay in other stores. Over a hundred different styles to select from. Every known fabric and new color will be found in this range. You can be suited. You will save money. You need only give this assortment a look.

**It will pay you to see them.**

**$5.00** Men's All Wool Suits—sacks only. About fifteen styles at this price. The biggest bargain we have ever offered. You will be surprised at this low price once you see the goods. All neat, desirable patterns, good weights, nicely tailored, fit perfect, assortment large enough to please everybody. You will find the same goods in other stores, we admit, BUT NOT AT OUR PRICE. You will only appreciate the big saving this Five Dollar price means when you once see the goods.

**It will pay you to see them.**

**$7.50** The price a common one. The goods are exactly the reverse. If there is a style of goods, a pattern that is new, a color that is popular this season—that you do not find in this line, we would like to see it. We would have you know we would have you feel certain that you can come to us with Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, and be fitted in a suit of clothing and get exactly what you want. Plain blue, Oxfords, mixed checks, stripes, sacks or cutaways, are on our tables at this extremely low price. Over three hundred different styles to select from.

**It will pay you to see them.**

It will pay you to see us. Our assortment is larger, our prices lower than you will find any place in Centre County.

YOUR MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

# FAUBLES,

**Brockerhoff House Block.** **BELLEFONTE.**


### PERSONAL MENTION.

**Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.**

——W. B. Rankin of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday.

——Amos Kauffman, of Zion, transacted busines in town yesterday.

——Harry Yerger, of Bellefonte, was the guest of friends here on Sunday.

——Forest Ocker and family visited relatives in Rebersburg over Sunday.

——Miss Grace Alexander is home on her Easter vacation from State College.

——Miss Kate Alexander, of Millheim, visited friends in town this week.

——Mrs. Kate Carson, of Potters Mills, was a welcome visitor at this office Tuesday.

——Mr. and Mrs. James Carson, of Bellefonte, were visitors in Centre Hall on Sunday.

——Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Garman, of Bellefonte, are visiting relatives in Centre Hall.

——J. R. Smith, the Lewisburg grain dealer and politician, is a frequent visitor to our town.

——Sheriff Cyrus Brungart, of Bellefonte, had business on this side of the county yesterday.

——Miss Lizzie Keller has been ill for over a week suffering from the effects of a severe cold.

——Harry Condo, of Millheim, was the guest of his fiance Miss Pearl Runkle, several days last week.

——John Runkle the butcher, of Spring Mills, was in Centre Hall Monday transacting business.

——Landlord James S. Reish and little son, of Potters Mills, were pleasant callers a few days ago.

——Will Odenkirk, who was working at the Millersburg railroad station for several weeks, is home again.

——Earl Fleming, who is taking a course at Lock Haven Normal, came home last week on a short vacation.

——Misses Helen and Roxie Mingle, of Bellefonte, were the guests of friends in Centre Hall Saturday and Sunday.

——Our townsman, George Floray, has been confined to his bed the past week from the effects of a heavy cold.

——Mr. James A Wert, one of Potter township's reliable and genial citizens, made us a periodical visit yesterday.

——Prof. John Meyer, Principal of the Bellefonte schools, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer.

——H. A. Bibighaus, the veteran hardware salesman, has been making Centre Hall his headquarters the last week.

——Walter M. Kerlin made a business trip to Altoona this week.

——Abe. Harshbarger, our genial carpenter, has had an increase in his family since Sunday through the arrival at his home of a bouncing young boy.

——Miss Jennie Odenkirk spent the greater part of last week with her aunt, Mrs. Myra J. Kerr, at Spring Mills.

——Mrs. Jefferson Brown and little son spent a week with her parents at this place. She returned to her home in Milroy Sunday.

——A. Miles Arney, son of B. H. Arney, has been appointed one of the contestants in the Junior Oratorical Contest at State College.

——Mrs. Harry Swabb has been confined to the house the past two weeks, suffering from an attack of la grippe. She is slowly improving.

——Josh. Armstrong and family removed from Spring Mills to this place last week, and now occupy the John Arney house on Church street.

——John VanPelt who is a student at the Bellefonte Academy, spent Saturday with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Spangler at this place.

——Miss Ruth Triple, one of Bellefonte's interesting and popular young ladies, spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Miss Mabel Boal.

——Witmer Smith and wife and little son, Russel, drove over from Bellefonte on Sunday on a visit to his parents. Mrs. Smith and son remained several days.

——S. Paul Dinges came up from Williamsport this week for a couple days visit with his brother Harry, and to look after the insurance business in this locality.

——Mrs. Lucy Henney left this morning for Philadelphia and New York to purchase a large supply of spring and summer millinery goods for her fashionable millinery parlors.

——Bland Sober, of Lewisburg, was in our vicinity last week looking after the lumber interests in this section. With his father, C. K. Sober, he is also engaged in the manufacture of acetylene generator, and he expects to introduce several machines in this town.

——Ex-postmaster Charles H. Meyer, of Millersburg, Pa., came up a few days ago on a visit to his parents and to take in the large sale of stock and implements of his father today. Charley is in the livery business and has a large stable at that town.

——Mr. C. J. Finkle, of Spring Mills, the De Loval cream separator agent for this district, was a pleasant caller a few days ago while in town on business. Mr. Finkle has met with great success in placing his machine on many farms in the valley, and being a live agent, he rarely misses a sale.

——Danny Zeigler was in Millheim over Sunday with his family.

——D. R. Wilson, of Howard, and Francis Rhoads, of Bellefonte, are the guests at the home of the former's brother, Thomas Wilson.

——Frank Shutt, who has been living at Hublersburg the last couple years, has moved back again to our valley, and will open the blacksmith shop at the Old Fort.

——Harry Clevenstine, an employe of the Howard Creamery Co., has gone to Baileyville, this county, to assume management of the creamery plant at that place. This creamery was recently leased by the Wilson brothers, who now operate nearly all the creameries in this county.

——George W. Beck, of Harrisburg, agency director for the Provident Savings Life Company, was here the past week, in the interest of his company. Mr. Beck is a very successful agent and placed quite a number of policies in the town. He has appointed Andrew Gregg as agent for this district.

——Master John Knarr has a record for school attendance which is seldom equaled in these parts. For seven consecutive years he has been in attendance at the borough public schools with clock-like regularity, and during all that period his attendance record does not have an absent mark against him. John is about fourteen years old and is justly proud of his record.

### SPRING MILLS.

**An Interesting Letter from that Busy Town and Locality.**

Quite a number of removals and changes will be made in our village next woek. But there appears to be no scarcity of dwellings.

Jerry Howard, a reformed drunkard and ex-jailbird, delivered a very interesting lecture in the M. E. church on Sunday evening last, to quite a large audience.

I hear of several building operations, also one or two enterprises for our village, to be psuhed forward this spring. But I can trace none of it to any very reliable source.

Rev. Chilcote delivered a very able discourse to the K. of G. E on Sunday morning last. It was their 13th anniversary sermon. His remarks received the closest attention from a very large congregation.

Daniel Schlegel plasterer, states that he has about all the work here, and in neighboring towns he can do for several months. Mr. Schlegel has few equals as an expert plasterer, and of course his services are always in demand.

It is generally regretted here by the friends of Wm. Pealer, and also by a large number of Democrats, that he has declined to be a candidate for legislative honors. It is conceded by almost everybody regardless of politics, that he would prove a representative of marked ability, and an antagonist not very safe to trifle with nor underrate, and his candidacy was almost a fixed fact. But his recent positive declination has put them all at sea.

Is the act christian or pagan, to employ a poor woman to laundry a general wash, scrub, clean up and toil from morn 'til night, and then remunerate her with the munificent sum of twenty cents, particularly when the employe is weak minded and hardly knows the difference between twenty cents and a half dollar, but nevertheless does her work well? To force down the wages of of employes possessing intelligence and ability is all well enough, they can accept or refuse the price just as they elect, if they refuse and prefer remaining idle, no one can blame them for being beggars—each to their choice. Parties requiring workmen will employ them at as low figures as possible, this is natural, simply business—but of questionable policy. But when the employe is of unsound mind, as in the case cited, and has little or no idea of the value of labor, and then to reward such labor with a mere pittance, looks like taking advantage of imbecility—honest folks would say looks like swindling.

### Lip Badly Cut.

Last Saturday Samuel Rowe met with a painful accident. He was running the wood lathe in Rearick's shops, turning down a piece of wood about two feet long. The stick flew out of the lathe and struck Samuel on the upper lip, cutting his lip clean through. Dr. Glosser put several stitches in the wound.

### Thieves at Linden Hall.

Thieves were active at Linden Hall during the past week. The grist mill office was entered and the desk ransacked, and several articles were taken. Late in the evening the railroad station was entered, but the thieves were discovered and frightened away. The Linden Hall Lumber Company's office was also broken into and an overcoat and pair of gloves were taken.


We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, [illegible]


### Had a Good House.

The "Spy of Gettysburg," a drama produced by home talent in Grange Arcadia on Saturday evening, played to a good house, and the company did themselves credit as amateur actors. The parts played by John Hosterman, John Miller, and Walter M. Kerlin, were cleverly acted and far above the average, while that of Miss Anna Barthowomew deserves great praise.

### Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

Government Service.

| Temperature: | Highest. | Lowest. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 22 | 45 | 22 | clear. |
| " 23 | 47 | 38 | cloudy. |
| " 24 | 50 | 23 | clear. |
| " 25 | 41 | 20 | clear. |
| " 26 | 40 | 29 | cloudy. |
| " 27 | 41 | 31 | cloudy. |
| " 28 | 42 | 23 | clear. |

On 23, morning, 1 inch snow; on 26, morning, 1 inch of snow, evening .06 inch rain.


### Relief for Corpulence.

Corpulent persons, and others who suffer from swollen joints and limbs on account of being on their feet all day long, will experience a wonderful touing up of the muscles of the affected parts by bathing them with the H. H. H. Medicine, and then rubbing briskly with the hand, for several evenings. A small twenty-five cent bottle is large enough to try, if the signature and portrait of the inventor D. Dodge Tomlinson, Philadelphia, appears on the wrapper, as a guarantee of its quality. What remains over can be used to relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, stiffness, swellings and sprains, for which purpose it has no equal. A bottle will repay the sufferer a hundred fold its cost in the saving of suffering, which it effects. For sale by J. D. Murray.


### MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Mar. 28:

Wheat, No. 2 Penn'a red, 73.

Corn, No. 2, 43.

Butter, fancy creamery, 25; prints, do. 27.

Eggs, fresh, 14.

Live Poultry, per pound:

Fowls, hens, 10; old roosters, 7; winter chickens, 14a16.

Ducks 12; geese, 10a11; pigeons, per pair, 25a30.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:

Timothy hay, choice, 16a16.50.

Mixed hay, choice, 14.50.

Straight rye straw, 14.50.

Wheat and oats straw, 9a9.50.

Lewistown Market:

Wheat, 65; barley, 35; rye, 45.

Oats, 25; corn, 40; cloverseed, 3.50.

Butter, 20; eggs, 12.

Hams, 10; shoulder 7; sides 6.

Potatoes 50; apples 75; onions 50.

Lard 8; tallow 5.

### GRAIN MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 65 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Corn | 40 |
| New Oats | 25 |
| Barley | 35 |
| Buckwheat | 30 |

### PRODUCE AT STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 20 |
| Eggs | 11 |
| Lard | 6 |
| Shoulders | 7 |
| Ham | 12 |
| Tallow | 4 |
| Potatoes | 40 |
| Sides | 5 |

### SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 65 |
| Corn | 37 |
| Oats | 25 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Barley | 35 |

### LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, red | 70 |
| Wheat, white | 68 |
| Corn ears | 40 |
| Shelled Corn | 25 |
| Rye | 56 |
| Oats | 25 |
| Barley | 30 |
| New Potatoes | 50 |
| Eggs | 12 |
| Butter | 29 |
| Lard | 6 |
| Ham | 12 |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Bacon | 5 |
| Roller flour | 95 |


Wilbur A.

# HENNEY,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

All kinds of Fine

## Carriage and Wagon Making

Woodwork neatly done.
Repainting a Specialty.
New work to order.
All work guaranteed.
Prices reasonable. 153m

## Penns Valley Shoe Store.

Some special and uusual values that will cause extraordinary selling for the next ten days, rare bargains all through the store. After which I will be able to show you the finest line for Spring and Summer in Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths' and Babies' Shoes ever brought to Penns Valley. Do not wait for special days, as I always have bargains.

**C. A. KRAPE,**
SPRING MILLS.

## THE NEWS.

Volney V. Ashford, formerly a Hawaiian revolutionist, died in Oakland, Cal.

The differences between H. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie have been settled. This announcement was made officially by the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Japanese Liner Hong-Kong Maru has arrived from the Orient via Honolulu. No mails nor passengers will be landed until the vessel has been passed by the quarantine inspectors.

Sheriff Suter, of Frankfort, swore in a posse of 125 special deputy sheriffs. About half of those sworn in are members of the new Beckham militia company recently organized.

Guns and ammunition were stored in buildings adjacent to the jail in Frankfort where the Goebel suspects are confined. This action was taken on the strength of rumors that armed bodies of men from the mountain counties may come there to the preliminary trials.

Thirty-two students at Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy were sent to their homes to prevent the spread of diphtheria prevalent there.

The Lick Observatory will send out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun May 28.

The Kansas City Chief of Police offered to pay $25 out of his salary for the body of each highwayman killed in that city.

Musical works of all nations will be admitted to the Paris Exposition.

The Chicago Board of Education dropped from the list of supplementary reading for the public school histories of England.

It was stated in the Canadian Parliament that the plague had reached Port Townsend, Wash.

Three were hurt in a falling elevator at 247 Centre street, New York.

Opposition to Virginia's new valuation law culminated in the refusal of Judge Hanckel, of the Corportion Court of Norfolk, to allow a recently appointed commissioner to qualify, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional.

Special masters to take evidence have been appointed by Judge Waddill in the Seaboard Air Line consolidation case.

Judge Fields, of Perry county, Ky., said in Lexington that he saw "Tallow" Dick Combs in a barber shop in Beattyville, and he said he was not hiding.

H. W. Eanick and R. R. Horner were elected delegates to the National Republican Convention from the Eighth Virginia district.

One hundred and fifty machinists went on strike at Cleveland. They want eight hours' work with pay for ten hours.

It was rumored in New York that all the compressed-air companies in this country will shortly be consolidated.

The gold statue of the American girl, of which Miss Maude Adams was the model, was cast in New York.

Frank W. Elliott, an editor, was shot in the side and arm at Troy, Kansas, by an unknown man.

Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder will succeed Captain Leary as naval governor of Guam.

Thirty people were injured in Chicago, some seriously, by the fall of an elevator.

It was reported that the Prince of Wales intended to challenge for the America's cup, but that he was interfered with by the South African war.

Two gentlemen have given the University of Chicago $50,0 0 apiece under the Rockefeller offer to give $2,000,00 provided it was duplicated from other sources.

A letter dated Cape Town, South Africa, has been received at Grand Rapids, Mich., from Gen. William L. White, the indicted quartermaster-general of the Michigan National Guard.

The Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was awarded to Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland.

Several manufacturers appeared before the sub-committee of the Congressional Industrial Commission in Chicago, which met to investigate manufacturing conditions in the West.

A fire in Piqua, O., destroyed the W. P Orr Linseed Oil Mill, owned by the American Linseed Oil Company.

President James O'Connell and his assistants, representing the International Association of Machinists, have prepared two general circulars to be sent to the organization at large.

One of the giant spurs of the San Jacinto Mountain, in California, tumbled into a valley beneath it.

The Chicago packers are watching the struggle in the German Reichstag over the meat bill.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a paper in support of the expansion policy of the present National Administration.

The Republican County Convention of Franklin county, Pa., nominated a county ticket to be voted for at the November election.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a Lake Shore train at Olmstead Falls, Ohio.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad was sold at Joplin, Mo., for $12,500,000 to the representative of the Philadelphia reorganization committee.

President Hadley, of Yale, addressing the students, said the smallpox scare was not warranted by the facts.

The United States Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the Texas anti-trust law.

William B. Prall, paymaster of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, died in New York.

The fast mail on the Pont System was wrecked near Ozark, Ala. A number of passengers were injured.

The granite-cutters of New England are preparing to make an uncompromising fight for eight hours and minimum wages of $3 a day.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, the attorney for Goebel's brothers, said Republicans were not concerned in the conspiracy, but that the crime will be traced to anti-Goebel leaders.

The man who committed suicide in the Vendome Hotel, Chicago, has been identified as M. Goldfias, and the girl he killed was Jennie Liss, only fourteen years old, with whom he was infatuated.

Bishop-Hurst, in his sermon at the opening of the session of the New Jersey M. E. Conference, said that President McKinley would, at the conclusion of his services, accept the position of professor of international law at the American University at Washington.

Union machinists in all parts of this country and Canada are to be ordered to strike, as a result of the troubles between the manufacturers and machinists in Chicago.

James Hall, a married man, and Edith West, a married woman, who eloped from London, were arrested on the arrival of the steamer Oceanic at New York, and their deportation was ordered.

# PLUMER RETREATS.

**BOERS BEAT OFF THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION TO MAFEKING.**

## METHUEN CHECKED TOO.

**But It is Suspected That a Third British Column is Now Close to the Sorely Besieged City—Lord Kitchener Suppressed the Dutch Rebellion in the Prieska District of Cape Colony.**

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—Commandant Snyman, leader of the Boers who have been besieging Mafeking, has scored a success by driving off the British relief expedition under Colonel Plumer, which had been advancing from the north. With the one supposed to be moving from the south and which is believed to be more numerous and formidable in every way, he may not be able to deal so successfully.

Dispatches received in London state that Snyman took the aggressive. He moved northward from Mafeking and came up with the main body of Plumer's troops Saturday of last week. After a sharp fight, the principal part of which was an artillery duel, Plumer withdrew under cover of night to Gaberones or Crocodile Pools, more than 50 miles north of Mafeking, just twice as far away as he was before. Snyman is believed to have returned with the main body of his troops to Mafeking to press the siege. News of the southern British column's arrival at the besieged town is expected daily in London.

There is doubt as to the direction which this southern column has taken. If it is the one commanded by Lord Methuen, it has been checked at Fourteen Streams, on the Vaal river, 60 miles north of Kimberley and over 100 miles south of Mafeking. British dispatches fully confirm this. There is a strong suspicion however, that a third column has made a detour and is now close to Mafeking.

General French, with his cavalry, is reported to be fighting east of Bloemfontein. The result is not known. French's opponents are supposed to be bodies of Boers retiring northward from the Orange river.

General Gatacre, whose troops, it was reported, had suffered severe loss in an encounter with the Boers, united his column with that of General Clements on Thursday at Donkerspoort, 10 miles north of Norval's Pont and about 25 miles from Bethulie, where the reported fight is said to have occurred. This is taken in London to confirm the belief that Gatacre has not met any serious loss.

Lord Kitchener has suppressed the Dutch rebellion in the Prieska district of Cape Colony and is returning to Bloemfontien.

A dispatch from Kroonstad, the Boer headquarters in the Orange Free State, says the commandoes are "mobilizing there in great numbers and the men are more determined than ever."

### A WOMAN MURDERED.

**Carved With Knives and Then Set on Fire.**

Raleigh, N. C., (Special.)—Intelligence has just reached here of a most horrible crime committed in the bordering county of Chesterfield, S. C.

Cassie Boon, a young woman, was enticed from her home by four men and carried to the woods nearby, where they assaulted her with knives and almost carved her flesh from her bones. After having satisfied themselves with this treatment the four brutes saturated her clothing with oil and set it on fire. Her screams brought assistance. The flames were extinguished, and she was carried to her home, where she lingered a few hours and died.

It is alleged that this young woman had married a man by the name of Steen, but still retained her maiden name. It is said that her husband instigated the deed and led the assault upon the woman. One of the other three is a brother of Steen, and the other two are sons of "Fiddler" Steve Jackson. Feeling in the county runs high.

### DIES FOR HER BABY.

**Mother Perishes in Desperate Effort to Rescue It.**

Bushville, Ill., (Special.)—Mrs. Mark Sellers and her babe, 14 months old, were found dead in a well near this city.

The baby was drowned, and the mother, who was but 20 years old, had died from exposure. They were in the well eight hours before discovered.

The babe fell into the well and the mother went to the rescue. Once in the well she made a desperate struggle for life. The water was 18 inches deep, and with the babe in her arms the mother attempted to scale the side. Time and again she was near the top, when she fell back again. She removed her shoes and dress and tried again, only to fail, bruised and bleeding. When found her finger and toe nails were worn away and her hand cut to the bone.

Her husband was away from home and did not succeed in finding the bodies of his wife and child until late in the evening, when the neighbors turned out to search them.

### DENIES USE OF DUM-DUMS.

**Under Secretary Wyndham is Questioned in Parliament.**

London, (By Cable.)—In the House of Commons John Gordon MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, member for South Donegal, again asked for information in regard to the battle of Magersfontein, Lord Methuen's relations with his officers and affairs in Kimberley.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, parried all these questions. He said he knew nothing confirming the suggestion that General Wauchope had raised objections to Lord Methuen's plan of battle and that no investigations had been proposed into the alleged differences between Cecil Rhodes and Colonel Kekewich. Indeed, he declared, the War Office was not aware that Kekewich's authority had in any way been questioned. The only positive answer given by Mr. Wyndham to the interrogations was to the effect that neither dum-dums nor anything in the nature of expanding or explosive bullets had been used by the British troops in South Africa.

**Choked to Death at Table.**

Middletown, Md., (Special.)—Mrs. Elmira Rudy, wife of Mr. George E. Rudy, a well-known farmer residing a short distance north of town, choked to death at the breakfast table. Mrs. Rudy, who was somewhat portly, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis some years ago, since which time she has been in bad health. While eating she suddenly choked, possibly from another attack of paralysis, and died in a few moments, before relief could be offered. She was about 60 years old and leaves 10 children—four sons and six daughters—all of whom are at home and unmarried but one daughter.

## SIX MURDERED.

**Awful Crime of a Carolina Colored Man—Two Butchered and Four Burned to Death.**

Raleigh, N. C., (Special.)—Tom Jones, colored, commonly known as "Preacher" Jones, murdered Ella Jones and her oldest daughter, Ida Jones, and then set fire to the beds in which were the bodies of the murdered victims and four others, all children, ranging in years from a baby 1 month old to the largest boy, who was not more than 5 years of age.

The scene of the crime is Garners, five miles east of here. The weapon used was an axe, the murderer, according to the story of little 7-year-old Laura Jones, who escaped with her younger sister, striking the mother four times, and then making two heavy strokes into the body of the oldest child.

The house was completely destroyed by fire. Nothing remains of the bodies of the four youngest children but the bones distributed among the ashes. The body of Ella Jones and that of Ida, the 13-year-old child, were burned beyond recognition. The dead are: Ella Jones, the mother, aged 33; Ida Jones, 13 years of age; Jessie Jones, 5 years old; Nancy Jones, 3 years old; Clever Jones, 2 years old, and an unnamed baby, one month old.

The two girls who escaped with their lives are: Laura Jones, 7 years old, and Sid Jones, 4 years old.

When those who heard the story of the murder from the lips of the little ragged negro went to Jones' house to arrest him they found that his clothes and hands were stained with blood.

Though there was talk among the colored people of a lynching, no attempt was made to do so, and Jones was brought to this city and placed in jail to await trial for his crime. The two children, having no relatives, were taken to the County Home to be cared for.

Jones was arrested on the evidence of the 7-year-old girl Laura, who escaped from the burning house after he had gone. She took with her, in her arms, her little sister Sid, who was sleeping with her.

They went to the house of a neighbor half a mile away and told what had happened. Those who went to the fire could see distinctly the bodies on the bed inside the burning building, but it was too late to rescue them. The charred remains of the two murdered women were taken out and buried. The four small children, except the baby clasped in its mother's arms, had been entirely consumed.

The child Laura is very bright for her age, and though she told the story of the murder many times she never varied from her first account. She said:

"'Preacher' Jones came to our house about 9 o'clock. I went to sleep. Then I woke up—mother woke me screaming. I saw 'Preacher' Jones strike her four times with an axe. Then he came to my bed and struck sister twice. The blood flew in my face. After that he struck a match and set both beds afire and went out. After he had gone I took Sid up in my arms and ran out. I carried her in my arms all the way to Mrs. Winters' and told them what 'Preacher' Jones had done."

Tom Jones denied the murder, but he does not undertake to explain his whereabouts at the time. He admits that he was intimate with Ella Jones, who is not related to him, though she bears the same name. He says that they quarreled about her charging him with the paternity of her month-old child, and this, it is understood, was the cause of the crime.

### CLEVELAND'S BIG STRIKE.

**Fifteen Hundred Machinists Agree to Go Out.**

Cleveland, O., (Special.)—After voting for over four hours in secret session, 1,500 machinists of Cleveland unanimously declared a strike. The strike will affect about 55 machine shops and manufactories. The result of the decisive ballot was received with cheers.

President O'Connell said that now it looked as though Cleveland would be the scene of one of the biggest strikes inaugurated in the United States. "We are fighting here in Cleveland for an extra hour," he said. "That hour will be spent in reading and rest. The manufacturers, I claim, are afraid to let us have the extra hour, fearing that we will become cognizant of our conditions to such a degree that we will demand more and more."

In accordance with the decision reached at the meeting, which lasted practically throughout the night, the machinists employed in more than 50 establishments laid down their tools. It is stated that about 1,500 men are out, including union and non-union men. Should the strike continue for a few days several thousand additional men in other trades, dependent upon the machinists, will become idle. The strikers declare they will remain out until their demand for a nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay is granted by the employers.

### PISTOLS DRAWN IN CONVENTION.

**Tennessee Factional Disturbance Almost Ends in Serious Trouble.**

Nashville, Tenn., (Special.)—The Pension Commissioner Evans and Congressman Brownlow factions of the Republican party broke loose in Lincoln County, and for a time it appeared as if a riot was inevitable. Pistols were drawn, but after much disorder quiet was restored. Another effort to hold a convention will be made.

At Troy, in Obeon County, there was another split, and both factions elected delegates. The convention in Wilson County went off without trouble, a Brownlow delegation being elected.

### A BIG LAND SALE.

**Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Acres for One Dollar Per Acre.**

Charlestown, W. Va., (Special.)—The Gordon lands, embracing 340,000 acres and lying on the ridges between Cabin Creek Coal River and Paint Creek, in Kanawha, Fayette and Raleigh counties, have been sold to C. H. Voegle and Charles Ackerman, trustees for a syndicate, of Mansfield, Ohio, for $340,000. The lands were the property of Basil B. Gordon and daughters of H. Gordon, of Baltimore. They are underlaid with coal, and are covered with virgin forest, both which resources will be developed.

### COLLODIUM EXPLODED.

**One Person Killed and a Number Injured in Philadelphia Fire.**

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—One person was killed, two seriously injured and about a dozen others were slightly hurt by a terrific explosion of collodium in the photographic supply establishment of Thomas H. McCollin & Co., at 123 South Eleventh street.

The dead man is Herman Weiss, aged 19 years. The more seriously injured are: George W. Nichols, aged 28; August Hauser, aged 33; Daniel Reed, a fireman, aged 32, and John A. Granton, aged 33.

# MAY HAVE TURNED.

**GOLDEN SAID TO HAVE NAMED GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN.**

## BEING CLOSELY WATCHED.

**Kentucky Deeply Stirred by the Report of His Confession—Golden Was Formerly a Guard at the Penitentiary—Belief All Along that He Knew Something of the Murder.**

Lexington, Ky., (Special.)—A telegraph message from Winchester, eighteen miles from this city, says that F. W. Golden, alleged to have made an incriminating statement in reference to the Goebel murder, is in Winchester. Late in the forenoon he went south on the Kentucky Central Railway, and then returned at 2:45 and went to the hotel, where he is now. He refused to see anyone. The Goebel men are keeping strict watch on his movements. He is not registered at the hotel. It is reported that he is in conference with the Goebel men at Winchester. An unconfirmed rumor there is that he has given the name of the man who shot Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The news of the alleged confession of F. Wharton Golden, of Barbourville, in regard to the assassination of William Goebel, produced a sensation here. Golden was formerly a guard at the penitentiary here under the Republican administration, and is well known. It developed that the police and detectives have been watching his movements since the day of the assassination, on the theory that he knew something about it. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin and County Attorney Polsgrove declined to discuss the alleged confession, as did others who are assisting in the prosecution, though one went so far as to say Mr. Golden will be one of the most important witnesses introduced by the state. Some regret that this matter became public so soon, as they fear it will make it dangerous for him to return to his home, at Barbourville, and that it may also seriously impede the prosecution in work which has been going on for several weeks and which might have led to other developments soon. Caleb Powers, the Republican secretary of state, who is in jail, charged with being an accessory to the assassination, and who is alleged to be implicated by Golden, refused to discuss the confession story in any form.

Barbourville, Ky., (Special.)—The report that F. W. Golden had turned state's evidence in the Goebel murder case was a great surprise here. Green Golden, cousin of Wharton, says it was utterly false that he was sent by Powers to keep Wharton from going to Frankfort. F. W. Golden was a close friend of Caleb Powers, doing a great deal of work for him during the recent campaign. It is said that he left here on a telegram from the attorneys for the prosecution to come to Lexington. When the news reached here that he had made a confession, friends of the accused parties became very uneasy, and prominent Republicans said that if it should be true, "the trees would bear fruit that they never bore before.

It is also learned that ex-Representative Berry Howard and F. M. Cecil, of Middlesboro, were here in consultation with Golden. Cecil was sergeant-at-arms at the session of the legislature at London. Soldiers are still on duty guarding the arms of Company D, K. S. G.

A guard is kept on duty day and night. Captain Hawn will not recognize Taylor, and so the arms have been placed under the control of Lieutenant Gibson.

### ASSASSIN KNOWN.

**Goebel's Family Do Not Charge the Republicans with His Murder.**

Cincinnati, O., (Special.)—Mr. T. C. Campbell, who has been employed by the brothers of the late William Goebel to assist in the prosecution of the assassin of Mr. Goebel, was here, fresh from a conference with his associates held at Lexington. In conversation Mr. Campbell was unwilling to disclose the state of their case, but he said that, so far as now known, the assassin was not yet arrested. He added that the assassin would be arrested whenever a force of 3,000 armed men could be had to go to a certain county in Eastern Kentucky.

He said further that the attorneys for the commonwealth claim to have proof to establish a conspiracy for the assassination, but he made the assertion that this conspiracy was not charged against the Republican leaders, but against what is known as the "Anti-Goebel party." He further said that it included men who were officials prior to the late election, and men who thought they became officials after the late election.

### THE GOEBEL ASSASSINATION.

**Arraignment of Three Men Accused of Being Accessories.**

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Caleb Powers, John Davis and William H. Culton, charged with being accessories to the murder of William Goebel, were arraigned for trial before Judge Moore. Ex-Gov. John Young Brown made a demand for a list of witnesses for the commonwealth, but this was refused by the prosecution, on the ground that publicity might cause some of them to avoid being summoned.

Commonwealth Attorney Franklin and County Attorney Polsgrove refused to either affirm or deny the story that Sergeant Golden had made an alleged confession of knowledge concerning the Goebel assassination.

### HYDROPHOBIA CAUSES PANIC.

**Two Deaths in the Pee Dee Section of South Carolina.**

Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—Mad dogs have caused a panic in several localities of the Pee Dee section. Samuel Nelson, of Statesburg, bitten some weeks ago, died of hydrophobia, after suffering the worst form of the malady, and another man, name unknown, is reported to have died in Sumter County.

In a few hours, in Sumter, $100 was raised by public subscription to send Samuel E. Shaw and his three children to the Pasteur Institute. In attempting to kill a mad dog which had attacked his children, Shaw himself was badly bitten. In the adjoining county of Darlington five children were recently bitten by a rabid dog. All were sent to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

## OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Three shiploads of arms and ammunition were recently landed on the east coast of Luzon, and the head of a contracting firm to the Chinese government was detained in Manila on suspicion of being a filibuster.

Spanish residents are reported to be assisting the insurgents in the province of Morong, and the insurgents are also reorganizing in other provinces.

General Kobbe has opened twenty ports in the southern part of the Island of Luzon and in the Island of Samar Leyte.

## DYING BY REGIMENTS.

**Otis' Campaign is Costing Upward of 1,000 Men Monthly—Awful Havoc of Disease.**

Washington, (Special.)—It is a very startling statement which has just been made that disease alone has since last October carried off the American forces in the Philippines at the rate of a regiment a month.

It is possible this may be a somewhat extravagant estimate, but it does not appear to be so from the frightfully long lists which General Otis almost daily cables over to this side.

This indicates a loss of 10,000 a year, exclusive of those slain in the constantly occurring skirmishes and small battles which go on without result. There is a glamour and a glory about the rush and roar of armed conflict which reconcile men to all the contingencies of wounds and death. But nothing can be more awful, more dispiriting than to lie in hopeless impotency as the disease-laden hand of Death comes closer and closer.

There is no glory in that, no quickening of the blood, no spur to ambition, no holding out of fame. It is a fate which may not pass unwept, but it surely passes unhonored and unsung.

How long before the brave men who were attracted by the call to fight for the flag will lose all the energy and fire in them? It was not for this they sailed thousands of miles across the trackless sea and put one-third of the circumference of the world between themselves and home. Soon their depleted ranks will have to be filled up.

A most pathetic comment upon the destructive ravages of plague and pestilence in the Philippines mowing down our men with ruthless excess is evidenced in the heavy details of surgeons and hospital attendants now shipping from the United States to Manila. We have already an immense force of medical men and assistants in the islands. But the wet season is coming and the authorities here know this means an increased harvest for the reaper Death.

Twenty-four surgeons, with an extensive staff of assistants and men and women nurses, just sailed from San Francisco. Many more are to follow rapidly.

### WOMAN KILLS HER RIVAL.

**Miss Smith Shoots Miss Strother in a Chicago Restaurant.**

Chicago, (Special.)—Miss Annie Strother, night cashier in a restaurant at 150 Twenty-second street, was shot and almost instantly killed here by Mrs. Charles Smith, wife of a saloonkeeper.

After emptying her revolver at the cashier Mrs. Smith thrust the weapon into her pocket and walked out of the place, making her escape. Jealousy was the motive for the shooting. Mrs. Smith two hours after the tragedy gave herself up and confessed the crime.

Miss Strother was behind the cashier's desk, near the front of the restaurant, when her assailant, who was well dressed and closely veiled, entered. There were several persons in the room. Mrs. Smith walked quickly to the cashier's desk and spoke to Miss Strother, who pushed back her chair with a cry of alarm. Instantly Mrs. Smith drew a revolver and commenced to shoot.

Five shots rang out in quick succession. The first struck the cashier in the breast. Miss Strother turned and fled toward the kitchen. Mrs. Smith followed and fired four more shots, one of which hit Miss Strother in the back. Miss Strother fell dead inside the kitchen.

### ROBBERS GET 400,000 FRANCS.

**Money Was Being Sent by Railroad Company to Paris Bank.**

Paris, (By Cable)—An audacious robbery of 400,0000 francs (about $80,000) from the Northern Railroad Company has been committed.

The company, which three times weekly deposits large sums with the Bank of France, sent a sum, of which 400,000 francs was in small bills. This was put in a satchel and the money conveyed from the railroad station to the bank in a cart in charge of two clerks.

Before they started one of the clerks put the satchel beside the coachman. Two men then approached and engaged the attention of the clerks and coachman, while a third man picked up the satchel and bolted with it.

The loss was not noticed until it was too late to apprehend the robbers.

### WIFE'S DOUBLE CRIME.

**Killed Her Husband and Then Shot Herself.**

Sandusky, O., (Special.)—Mrs. Leonard Wagner killed her husband and then shot herself. The double tragedy occurred at the Wagner home, about three miles from here and nothing was known of it until next evening, when neighbors entered the house and found the dead bodies. Mrs. Wagner had evidently arisen from bed and shot her husband, who was lying in bed. Then she shot herself, falling upon the floor of the room. The cause of the crime is believed to have been jealousy, as the couple had frequently quarreled on that account.

### BOERS HAVE ENOUGH.

**Returning to Their Farms—Mr. Steyn's Efforts to Rally Them Are Unavailing.**

London, (By Cable.)—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Donkerspoort, says:

"A reconnaissance toward Philippolis, 25 miles west of Springfontein, found the farms all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received.

"It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough."

## FIELD OF LABOR.

London has 6,102 physicians.

At Berlin 10,000 carpenters struck.

There are 1,100 explosive compounds.

At Cape Nome an egg costs 25 cents.

Siberia homes possess incandescent lights.

One-third of Russia in Europe is forest.

Copenhagen has a servant girls' union.

Elwood, Ind., is to have a labor temple.

Wheeling printers struck for 33⅓ cents per hour.

Some New York press feeders struck for $14 a week.

Houston, Tex., plumbers struck for $4 for eight hours.

Tampa cigar manufacturers will establish a box factory.

After April 16 Richmond (N. Y.) painters will receive $2.50 for eight hours.

A single journal in Paris causes the destruction of 120,000 trees a year as material for paper.

To move an immense building containing the executive offices of the United States government in Cleveland, Ohio, and weighing over 60,000,000 pounds, without so much as cracking the plaster is the gigantic task that confronts the Cleveland government authorities.

# KEYSTONE STATE.

**LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.**

## BARRETT KILLED KNOBL.

**Colored Man Arrested at Harrisburg Makes Confession to Officials—The Encounter on the Bridge—When Pursued by the Men He Drew a Revolver and Fired a Shot.**

Harvey Barrett, the colored man, who was taken in custody at Harrisburg, suspected of the murder of Frank J. Knobl, who was shot down on Paxton Railroad bridge, has confessed that he killed Knobl. Barrett was visited in the jail by District Attorney Millar, Mayor Fritchey and Chief of Police Kautz, who called on him, it is said, by invitation, with the knowledge that he had something important to tell them. Barrett was brought into the prison warden's office and after greeting the three officials he told his story. The particulars of the confession are being withheld. Barrett said that on the night of the murder he went to a saloon in First Ward, where he had a number of drinks. He started to go home, and on the Paxton Street bridge he met two young men, against one of whom he jostled rather heavily. There were some words between them, and he pulled his revolver and fired into the air to scare them. He then passed on over the bridge and met young Knobl. Shortly afterward, he says, he saw Knobl and the other two men chasing him, and he waited until they came up, when he again drew his revolver and shot Knobl down. This is all of the confession that can be learned. Barrett, it is said, denies that he was followed down the railroad track after doing the shooting. He is very much depressed and evidently felt relieved after he had told the story. He will be given a hearing in a few days.

**Death in Molten Iron.**

At Monongahela Furnace, McKeesport, one man was burned to death and six others injured by an accident. A "slip" occurred in No. 1 Furnace, which caused an explosion. George Martin and George Caravan, employed as top-filler, were working at the top of the furnace. The top was blown off the furnace and Martin fell into the furnace of molten iron, being incinerated. Caravan was burned badly. About 500 tons of iron was blown from the furnace and fell within a radius of 100 yards of the plant. The furnace was badly wrecked, causing a loss of $20,000. Five Hungarians, who were at work as bottom fillers, were badly burned. An unfortunate feature of the death of Martin was the fact that his wife and three children arrived from Ireland an hour after the accident occurred.

**Killed by a Frankfurter.**

A piece of bone in a frankfurter with which Ira H. Brader, of 517 Oliver street, Scranton, was regaling himself caught in his throat and Brader choked to death. A few minutes before 11 o'clock Brader entered the quick lunch establishment at Penn avenue and Linden street and called for a hot frankfurter and biscuit. They were served to him and he began to eat. A few minutes later the attendant heard Brader cough as if choking and saw him get black in the face and finally fall from the stool to the floor. A Lackawanna hospital ambulance was summoned, but when the physicians arrived Brader was dead. It was found that a piece of bone in the sausage had lodged in his throat and caused strangulation. Brader was 40 years of age. He has a wife but no children. His occupation was that of a clerk.

**Business House in Flames.**

Shortly after 6 o'clock P. M., fire broke out in the dry goods establishment of M. F. Morrissey, a four-story marble-front building in the business section of the city. Mr. Morrissey occupied two floors and the basement, and that part of his stock which was not destroyed by fire was badly damaged by smoke. Mr. Morrissey's loss is estimated at $45,000. The building, owned by Elias Bittner, was considerably damaged. The Pioneer Band, which had its quarters in the building, suffered several hundred dollars' damage. The drygoods and millinery stock of A. Ellenbogen, next door, was considerably damaged by smoke. The Olympic Social Club suffered a loss of $700. The origin of the fire is not known.

**Runaway Down a Mountain.**

The horses attached to a stage coach ran away down Butler Mountain, near Hazleton. One horse ran over the embankment, dragging the coach with it. The horse was killed. Mrs. William Gould, of Latimer, a passenger, was seriously injured. The other occupants of the coach escaped by jumping. The vehicle was completely wrecked.

**Killed by the Cold.**

The dead body of Samuel Keller, a blacksmith, was found in a straw shed about four miles from Cross Forks. There was no evidence of foul play and the supposition is that Keller crawled into the shed and perished from cold. The body had been in the shed for some time and rats had gnawed the man's ears off.

**Higher Wages for 5000.**

The miners employed at the various works of Coulter & Huff, in Greensburg, will be given an advance of 10 per cent. on April 1. About 5000 men will be affected. The advance comes unsolicited.

**More Oil Wells in Bradford.**

The Great Eastern Oil and Gas Company, owners of the well put down last fall at South Branch, made a contract with F. J. Adams, of Bradford, for the drilling of two more holes on their lease of 8000 acres.

**State in Brief.**

By the efforts of the Yardley Fire Company the dwelling of Frederick Goodnaw, at that place, was saved from destruction by fire.

Daniel Best was found guilty at Indiana of breaking into the house of Daniel Bruner, and torturing the old man and his wife because they refused to tell where their money was hidden. The crime was committed in 1896.

Elmer Dorwart, aged 17 years, an apprentice at Potts' machine shop, Lancaster, while shoveling snow from the roof of the shop, stepped into a skylight and fell to the first floor, a distance of thirty feet. He sustained internal injuries.

In its report to court the Scranton Grand Jury presented a true bill in the case of William Bowman, who is charged with the murder of John Knierim, in that city, on January 1. The Coroner's jury recently decided that Bowman was not responsible for Knierim's death.

## HE HAD THE CASH.

He lacked refinement, culture, grace;
He had no charm of form or face,
To see him read would pain your sight,
'Twas misery for him to write.
And yet, like all that's human, he
Had one trait of humanity—
And that the best, I might here state—
At making money he was great.

Wherefore around him all men flocked,
And women, too, and were not shocked
At things he'd do or things he'd say,
In his rough, coarse and brutal way.
They merely smiled indulgently.
And said: "How free from guile is he!
He doesn't have to try to please—
We love his eccentricities."
—Philadelphia North American.

## THE BLESSING OF JIM ROBBINS.

He was quite too ready to admit that he was just an average sort of fellow. That was really all he cared to be. What he could do he did fairly well, but he did just as little as was decently possible. At college he had gone in a little for athletics, and made a very creditable record, but he shrank from anything really brilliant. He was a good scholar, too, but was quite willing to rank with the intellectual second-raters.

The key to his aimless, irresponsible life was the gold one. His father's wealth stretched like a bar across the path to better things. There was no incentive to work. And without incentive Spencer Gifford merely vegetated. And yet he felt a little conscience stricken when Anna Goldie gravely asked him one day about his future hopes. It set him to thinking, and thinking was an occupation that always disquieted him. He avoided Anna Goldie for a time, and just as he was thinking he would invite another talk with her on the subject she suddenly went away. She went, they told him, to visit an invalid aunt in the interior of the State. In what part of the State did Miss Goldie's aunt live? Somewhere near Palmyra.

Palmyra? That was where Jim Robbins lived. Good old Jim Robbins, whom he hadn't seen since his last college year. Jim was somebody down in Palmyra. Member of the Legislature, or something.

As the days wore along the desire to visit Jim grew upon him, so he decided to go down at once and make Jim a visit, and he wrote him to that effect.

Then he went to the bank and called on his father. And while he was there his Uncle Tom came in, and the three were closeted for a long time in his father's private room. When they came out his Uncle Tom shook hands with him and patted him on the back in his usual hearty fashion. And his father shook hands with him in graver fashion, and both the older men seemed highly elated. Spencer shook his head a little doubtfully as he left them. Then he braced up with a swift stiffening of his figure and clenching of his hands, and accelerated his pace.

He arrived at Palmyra early in the evening and concluded he would look Jim up in the morning. He went to the hotel and had his supper. After supper he strolled up to the clerk's desk and inquired about his friend.

"Oh, Jim Robbins?" cried the clerk. "Yes, yes. Jim is one of our leading citizens. He's a great hustler, Jim is. Going to send him to the State Senate next fall. Tell you what you do," continued the clerk. "Jim is the chairman of the big banquet at Raymond Hall to-night. It's a complimentary feed given in honor of Col. Jack Speed, our Congressman, you know. Hon. Dwight Perkins, from somewhere out West, one of the big national lights of the House, is to be the speaker of the occasion. Better go over."

"Guess I will," said Spencer. "I'd like to see old Jim at the head of the table. You say I can go?"

"All the credentials you need is a $1 bill," laughed the clerk.

Spencer went back to his room and donned his dress suit. A half hour later he ascended the stairway of Raymond Hall. He noticed a number of ladies in the crowd that steadily marched into the hall, and he was rather glad to find that the banquet was not to be of the usual political formen-only character. At the head of the stairs he noticed a door standing open, and looking through into a brightly lighted anteroom he saw his old friend. The impulse was too strong to resist, and he passed in the doorway and held out his hand.

"What's the matter with Jim Roberts?" he laughingly called.

In an instant his friend's hand gripped his.

"Spencer, old man, so glad to see you!" He pushed Spencer off a little and held him there. "You are looking prime," he said. "And, by George, you are just in time." He laughed as he spoke and looked at Spencer with such a comical expression that it instantly recalled to the latter some amusing experiences of the dear old school days.

"What mischief are you up to?" he cried. "But, here, I'm in the way. Don't let me bother you. I'll see you in the morning."

"Hold on," cried Jim, with a plunge at him, "you don't get away from me to-night. You stay right here until I can properly dispose of you."

Spencer noticed that his friend had a crumpled telegram in his hand, but he thrust it in his pocket as he drew Spencer into the room and forced him into a corner. A moment later there were some hurried introductions, and then Spencer found himself with his hand on the arm of Palmyra's Mayor, following closely in the footsteps of Jim Robbins and the distinguished guest of the evening as they passed down the long aisle to the table reserved for distinguished guests. The Hon. Jack Speed was seated on Jim's right and Spencer at his left, much to the latter's increased uneasiness. Then the banquet commenced, and for an hour the clatter and chatter continued without a break. Jim was as delightful as of yore, dividing his attention very equally between the guest of the evening and Spencer, but the latter's heart was filled with a vague distrust.

When the clatter finally ceased Jim rapped on the tables, and in a nice little speech told of the purpose of the banquet. He introduced the Mayor, who briefly welcomed back the Hon. Mr. Speed to Palmyra. Then the Hon. Mr. Speed responded in a brisk speech, testifying to his delight in returning home to such friends and such a welcome, a sentiment which was greeted with loud applause. Then Jim arose again, with a crumpled telegram in his hand. He much regretted, he said, to be obliged to announce that the Hon. Dwight Perkins could not be with them. A telegram he had just received announced a railway accident that blocked the road and held back Mr. Perkins sixty miles away.

"Our regret, however," said Jim, "is somewhat mitigated by the fact that we fortunately have with us as an honored guest one of the most prominent of New York's young political and social leaders, Mr. Spencer Gifford, who will talk to us on the questions of the hour."

As Jim sat down a patter of applause ran around the hall, and the long lines of faces assumed an expectant expression.

Spencer gave him a horrible scowl as he rose to his feet. Then he turned to the auditors with a pleasant smile. He put his teeth together hard. He wouldn't be bluffed. And deep down in his soul he felt gratified that Jim—despite his consummate meanness—had confidence in him. Jim knew he wouldn't fluke. As his eyes roamed down the long table in front of him they suddenly stopped. They rested on a woman's face. It was the face of the woman whom above all others he was anxious to impress. She was looking straight at him with such a friendly, encouraging smile.

He took a mental brace. He had meant to sit down at the end of his next sentence. He kept right on. He talked well. He talked still better as he warmed to his subject. It was mostly a talk about patriotism. He spoke of the inspiring effect of the sight of the old flag when he saw it abroad. He told of the American who had fallen while attempting an ascent in Switzerland, and whom he had helped to carry to the nearest house where the hastily summoned surgeon could set his dreadfully fractured limbs. And how the surgeon had no chloroform when he came, and how the poor fellow, his vitality almost gone, had asked them to sing while the operation went on, "to drown his groans," he said. And how the three Americans had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner," the sufferer presently joining in with a shrill quavering voice, and apparently forgetting all about the groaning. And how he afterward looked up with a bright smile and whispered, "Bet you an even hundred I see the old flag again." And then Spencer took occasion to say something pleasant about the men who were upholding the dignity of the flag at home and abroad, with a handsomely indirect compliment to the Hon. Jack Speed.

When Spencer finally took his seat the applause was vigorous and long drawn out, and Jim, his face flushed and his eyes sparkling, grabbed Spencer's hand under the table and squeezed it hard and said: "Great, my boy, great!"

Spencer looked down the long line again. But she had drawn back and he could not see her face. He wondered what she thought of it all.

Presently Jim's fingers rested on his arm.

"It's all over," he said, "and we must get our coats and hunt up Minnie. Minnie is Mrs. Jim. By the way, she has a young woman from your overgrown town in tow to-night, and we'll have to escort her to her aunt's home. Know her? She's a Miss Anna Goldie."

A little later they were out in the open air, Anna walking with Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. Jim going ahead.

"It was splendid," murmured Anna, "splendid. You see, you can do something well if you really try."

"I'm sorry you doubted it," murmured Spencer.

"I never doubted it," said Anna, "I only regretted that you lacked—forgive my plain speaking—the incentive to try."

"Well," laughed Spencer, "let's be glad that we can charge it to pure indolence. It might have been something worse, you know. Next week I take a position in the bank."

"Good," murmured Anna.

"Next fall Uncle Tom intends to run me for the Legislature, with the understanding that this is to be a stepping stone to Congress."

"After hearing you this evening," said Anna softly, "I think this is the field you are fitted for."

There was a pause. They fell back a little further.

"Do you know," he asked abruptly, "what it is that has awakened me?"

"No," she answered.

"It is love," he said.

He looked down at her. Her face was averted.

"Do you know what brought me down here? Do you know what carried me through that speech to-night?"

"No," she softly murmured.

"You."

A half hour later he stopped Mrs. Jim as she excused herself to the two men smoking in the library.

"One moment," he said. "I want you to know that I had mentally promised your scamp of a husband a sound thrashing for the liberty he took with my name to-night, but I've found he blundered into doing me a favor. I'm going to forgive him. I'm even going so far as to bless him." He held out both hands. "Congratulate me, dear friends," he cried, with a radiant smile, "I'm a very happy and very fortunate man."

And then he told them about Anna.
—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

## THE ARMY RATION.

### Present Food of Our Soldiers Unsuitable For the Tropics.

A board of officers at the War Department in Washington, which has been listening to reports on the adaptability of the old army ration to service in the tropics, has decided to recommend some changes. The ration, which consisted of hardtack, bacon, fresh or canned beef, and potatoes, canned tomatoes or onions, was suitable and ample for campaigning in the temperate zone. In the United States bread took the place of hardtack and the profits of the canteen were used to vary the bill of fare. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that American soldiers are better fed than those of any other country. But the old ration is ill-suited to service in the West Indies and the Philippines, although in Luzon our men have lived almost like epicures for weeks together when in touch with Manila. But sometimes when engaged in chasing the insurgents through the interior, they have to fall back on the old army ration with all its imperfections. One of the witnesses examined by the board was Dr. Louis L. Seaman, of New York, who has served as regimental surgeon in Puerto Rico and the Luzon. He told a painful story of sickness among the troops in both islands. The Montana regiment, after being on the firing line in Luzon, for many weeks was but a skeleton regiment. At one time only 150 men were fit for duty. Regular regiments had a similar, if not a more dismal, experience. Bowel troubles were the common cause of disability, and they were often followed by typhoid and other fevers. Dr. Seaman was of the opinion that the intestinal irritation could be traced to the heating foods supplied in the ration. No man can eat much meat in the tropics and be well, and when that meat is fried in grease, after the fashion of the soldier cook, it has much the same effect as an irritant poison.

It is plain that the army ration for the tropics must be more vegetable in character than the old ration, which could hardly be improved upon for use on home stations. Rice will be one of the principal components. A great deal of heavy campaigning can be done on rice alone, but the American soldier would almost rebel if it were to be made the staple of his ration. He will always demand a portion of meat of some kind. In the tropics it must be a small portion and free from fatty matter. This consideration rules bacon out altogether. Lean mutton, being easy to digest and also nutritious, is probably the best meat he could have. Reinforced with rice and the vegetables of the country, it would make an excellent staple. Australia could furnish all the mutton required by our troops in the Philippines, and at rates with which our sheep-raisers cannot compete, owing to the higher freight. It is proposed to substitute cocoa or chocolate for tea and coffee in the tropics. The idea is a good one, for the campaigning soldier drinks a quart of coffee three times a day if he gets the opportunity, and the effect on his nerves and stomach is deplorable at last. But the ration of the future which will receive the most attention from war departments is the condensed ration, a ten days' supply of which the marching soldier or the mounted infantryman can carry with him without impairing his mobility. There are times in a campaign when it is much more important that the soldier shall be nourished sufficiently to do his work than that he shall enjoy what he eats.

### The Ancients and Gems.

Ancient writers seem to have dwelt more especially on the occult qualities or gems rather than on their value, and quaint ideas are current in regard to them. Onomacritus, a priest and founder of Hellenic mysteries, B. C. 500, in speaking of the crystal, once said that "whoso goes into the temple with this in his hand may be quite sure of having his prayer granted, as the gods cannot withstand its power." The Romans were at one period very extravagant in their use of gems, for, according to Pliny, they drank out of a mass of gems and their drinking vessels were formed of emeralds. Constantine was the first sovereign who luxuriated in a gemmed crown. The diamond to-day ranks third in value, precedence being taken by the pearl and the Burmah ruby. This is due to the great abundance of the diamond since the opening of the South African mines. Hardness is the test of the diamond—if a mineral cannot be cut by a ruby or sapphire it must be a diamond.—Chicago News.

In 1850 there were 71,000 tons of steel made in the whole world. In 1898 the United States alone made 9,075,000 tons.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A South Carolina man left all his money to a girl who had rejected him. What a touching mark of gratitude!

Cecil Rhodes says the British flag is the richest asset in the world. Cecil can't get over the habit of reducing his patriotism to a commercial basis.

The neutrality of the great Powers of Europe can hardly be looked on as virtuous. They are holding their hands off in the South African business because they are afraid of each other.

Professor Atwater has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that alcohol is food. But what's the good of such a discovery as long as there is other stuff to eat.

The annual receipts of the New York Post Office a hundred and ten years ago were a little over $3,700, or about half those of the Philadelphia office, where Postmaster General Ben Franklin had his headquarters. The revenue last year was over $9,000,000.

An indication of some of the important industrial effects which may be expected to follow the opening up of China, is given in recent reports concerning the Chinese tree called the "tu chung." Both French and English botanists assert that this tree contains a valuable substance resembling rubber, or gutta-percha. Mr. Weiss, of Owens College, believes that the substance is a true caoutchouc, and that the tree will become of great economic importance.

Rural free delivery for postal matter is slowly winning its way, bringing the daily newspaper to many a farmhouse—a stimulus of fresher interest in the life of the world. The village and travelling libraries, rapidly increasing in number and size, extend, in turn, a broader outlook. The discussions of local clubs—often farmers' granges—and of the many women's clubs (as representative of the "new woman" at her best as the most pretentious of city clubs), give the most beneficent of social contacts, those where thought sharpens thought, observes the New York Post.

If any one thinks that the world doesn't grow, let him look at the price paid for Flying Fox, the animal sold a few days ago at auction by the Duke of Westminster. One hundred and ninety thousand dollars for a horse shows an advance in the price of horseflesh that should make the heads of conservative investors in such humdrum property as Government bonds and real estate swim. Flying Fox's grandsire, Ormonde, is said to have brought about $150,000. Ormonde's grandsire, Doncaster, was sold for something like $85,000. A dozen horses have been sold for sums between $50,000 and $100,000; but Flying Fox makes them all look like hacks for hire.

In the matter of telephone development Japan compares favorably with other countries. Several of its large cities have a number of subscribers. Tokio has about 5,000, with 4,000 on application at the last report, and a new exchange is being built with a capacity of 6,000. The subscribers last year in other cities are returned as follows: Osaka, 1,000; Yokohama, 1,002; Kobe, 843, and Kyoto, 520. The subscription rate in Tokio is $33 a year, and 15,000,000 messages were sent over 900 miles of wire in 1899. The government is spending $1,000,000 this year on new telephone work.

New Hampshire is often referred to as the Granite State, but the strike of granite cutters has brought out the fact that the stone is quarried for commercial purposes in every State east of the Hudson. One of the most important centres of the industry is Barre, Vt., a town that has grown remarkably in recent years because of its quarries. In this State the village of Niantic is becoming a granite centre. It has been a small manufacturing place for many years, but bids fair to develop rapidly in the next decade, thanks to the stone business.

Eight millions a year isn't enough for Emperor William. He wants ten millions. In his twenty-four palaces he keeps 1,500 lackeys and more than 2,000 maid servants, and there are his royal stables and kennels and covers and cotes and playhouses, etc., not to mention his family. His expenses would pay for three or four new battleships per annum. He comes high, does this swelling King of Prussia, but he feels that Germany must have him.

What a lesson of contentment for men of moderate means is taught by the story of George Smith, who, with a fortune of $100,000,000 behind him, supplied all the want of life on $3 a day! The late Cornelius Vanderbilt hardly spent more for his personal needs. Russell Sage probably spends less. Jay Gould lived chiefly on tea and toast. The Duke of Westminster was a man of frugal habits. No ordinary business man lives more simply than Rockefeller or Carnegie. This is an important lesson. It should be preached and explained and insisted on for the benefit of the scheming strugglers after wealth—the lesson that wealth has its limits, that it does not bring happiness, and that all the truest and highest pleasures of life are within the reach of men of moderate means, and that they are denied to the lords of millions.

"Step lively!" the cry of the street-car conductor, has been judicially approved, at least to a certain extent, by the Common Pleas Court, No. 1, in Philadelphia, in a decision that a passenger on a trolley car is not necessarily negligent in standing on the lower step as it is coming to a standstill. The plaintiff, a man, while standing on the lower step of a car that was slowing down at Chestnut street, was thrown by a sudden jerk. In upholding a verdict for the plaintiff the court ruled that although trolley-cars are more dangerous than former means of transportation, the rapidity of transportation demands that passengers be more alert and prompt in entering and alighting, and for that reason it is not negligence for a passenger to go upon the platform of the car or even upon the step before it comes to a full stop. Two of the judges dissented from this ruling.

A comparatively trifling incident in Paris is significant of the bitter feeling with which the French masses seem to regard everything British. Two or three weeks ago an American lady and her two daughters hailed a cab. It was raining, and the driver, with the customary arbitrariness of Paris coachmen, refused to be hired by the hour. The lady then, speaking in English, told her daughter to report the man to the authorities. Meanwhile, a woman belonging to the lower orders intervened and caused a crowd to assemble. She declared that an English woman wished to denounce a French cabdriver, and the crowd rapidly became menacing and vituperative. Fortunately police assistance came before mischief was done, and the cabman was arrested. The magistrate, who of course knew the nationality of the complainant, promptly sentenced the offender to eight days' imprisonment. This inability of the Paris populace to discriminate between Americans and English is worth remembering in this exposition year.

Greater New York can now claim to be the "city of parks." The area covered by them includes 7,564 acres. The two largest parks, situated in Bronx borough, are Pelham Bay Park of 1,756 acres, and Van Cortlandt Park of 1,132½ acres. Central Park, Manhattan, has nearly 840 acres; Bronx Park, Bronx Borough, 661 3-5 acres; Brooklyn Forest Park, town of Jamaica, within the city limits, 535 acres, and Prospect Park in Brooklyn 516 1-6 acres. The rest of a total of sixty-nine parks are considerably smaller, and 250 acres of Bronx Park are to be devoted to a botanical garden.

The New York Sun has been counting up the totals of European migration during the century, and finds that the movement is the greatest of the kind recorded in history. In the first twenty years of he century only 250,000 Europeans came to this country, but between 1820 and 1882 more than 17,000,000 came. In the last named year alone the United States received 800,000 immigrants. Since 1882 the European outpouring to various parts of the world has been over 12,000,000 souls. Trustworthy data indicate that during the century Europe has been drained of 30,000,000 persons seeking to better their fortunes in other lands. This number is equal to three-fifths of the total population of Europe at the time of Augustus Caesar. It is greater than the total number of inhabitants of the United Kingdom in 1860, and only a little less than the total population of the United States in the same year. Probably this remarkable phase of history will never be repeated, for there remain no more such vast and fertile wildernesses in the temperate zone as the United States was at the beginning of the century.

The common idea of an automobile as a four-wheeled vehicle on heavy rubber tires will have to be modified. An inventor, doubtless a Yankee, has perfected a new automobile in the form of a sled for hauling logs, and it is being successfully used in the Minnesota pine forests. The motive power operates on two cylinders, whose surface is studded with pins similar to those in the cylinder of a music box. These take hold on the ice and packed snow of the roads, and loads of logs varying from twenty to thirty tons are hauled with ease. That is one of the new applications of the automobile idea for heavy winter work in the rural districts, and suggests an indefinite extension of it in other directions. It will not be long before autotrucks for heavy haulage in cities are widely used, and then will come some application of the same idea to the country. The British automobile wagon has already made a good beginning, being now used in rivalry to freight trains over short distances. Signs point to this as the next phase of development in this line.

The truly ambitious workman will work with good materials when he can, but with poor materials rather than with none. It has been said of a famous painter that he made a fine picture with a burnt stick on a barn door, and of another that he could produce noble artistic effects with a brush made of hair from his cat's tail. We read of mathematicians too who have worked out intricate problems on a piece of leather. Genius is always superior to circumstances, philosophizes the New York Observer. The ten talent man in mental or moral endowment can do wonders simply with a single talent of wealth, physical strength, or other sort of capital.

Perhaps no figures in the forthcoming census will prove fuller of interest or significance than those which will give the statistics of trolley extension. The census of 1890 showed that the gain in miles of street lines was 453 per cent. for cities and towns of a population over 50,000. This was due, of course, to the seizure of the new motive power as fast as its feasibility was understood by the smaller cities and towns, because of it perfect adaptation to their needs. But since 1890 the extension of trolley roads, from centre to suburbs and from town to town, has continued at an astonishing rate, one quite beyond popular comprehension or estimate. In short, we have seen, probably with but casual recognition of it, the passing of the distinguishing marks of the time in which we live. A formula of description long familiar is the age of "the railroad, the steamship, and the telegraph." But that formula "smacks of antiquity" when the present is more accurately the age of the trolley, the telephone, and the bicycle.

## NEW USE OF EXHAUST.

### How Waste Steam May Run An Auxiliary Engine.

For many years it has been known that the steam engine did not utilize all its energies. The ordinary high pressure engine which discharged its exhaust steam into the air used hardly more than 5 per cent. of the value of the fuel burned under its boiler. The compound engine, which condenses its steam and returned the warm water to the boilers, used only 12 to 13 per cent. of the fuel energy. Here ingenuity seemed to stop until a device was invented for using the heat of the exhaust steam to evaporate another liquid, which, having a lower boiling point than water, required less heat for the process than does water.

This process is the joint discovery of G. Behrend, a Hamburg engineer, and Dr. Zimmermann of Ludwigshafen, and it gains as high as 56 per cent. additional motive power without increasing the expenditure of fuel. The liquid they chose for evaporation is sulphurous acid, which is cheap, easily obtained, and is so oily that it lubricates the inner working surfaces of the machinery without corroding them. The steam passes into the surface condenser or vaporizer, in which the cooling medium, instead of being water, is liquid sulphurous acid, the boiling point of which is so low that the liquid is decomposed immediately by the heat of the exhaust steam, liberating sulphur dioxide gas. This gas passes over into the cylinder of an auxiliary engine, where its work is done as in an ordinary steam engine. Then the sulphurous vapor enters the surface condenser, is condensed to liquid by cold water tubes and is forced by a pump back into the vaporizer to do its work over again.

With a fairly economical compound engine, using 16½ pounds of steam for each indicated horse-power hour, half an indicated horse-power can be produced in the auxiliary machine for every indicated horse-power developed in the main engine.

### A Sample of War Talk.

What is more diverting than a loud conversation on a street car or elevated train between utter strangers who are so full of a subject that they will burst if they cannot let off steam? Their voices generally are high pitched and loud, and the rest of of the passengers might as well lay down their papers or magazines and listen. I heard the other afternoon:

Emaciated Old Gent in Silk Hat and White Whiskers—Whutjer think of that? Took 50,000 Englishmen to capture 3,000 Boers!

Complacent Citizen—No. It took 28,000 Britishers to capture 4,000 Boers. The highest military authorities agree that in order to effect a capture the victorious force should outnumber the enemy about 7 to 1.

"Why, man, in Cuba the United States with 14,000 soldiers, captured nearly 300,000 Spaniards, and——"

"You don't call that war, do you?"

"War? War! That's just what war is!"

"Shuh! There wasn't more than an hour of war in Cuba. The rest of it was a picnic."

"Were you there?"

"No. Were you?"

"No, but—"

A shout from the passengers ended the threatened controversy.—New York Press.

### An Alligator's Tough Hide.

The older an alligator gets the bigger it gets, and the bigger it gets the tougher its hide is, but there was never an alligator hide tough enough to turn one of the modern small calibre projectiles. Formerly it was the case that the saurian must be struck in the eye or just behind the forefoot to insure capture. The old muzzle-loading rifle, which shot a round bullet of soft lead, did not have the force to penetrate the scales. The Winchester, however, will go through if it strikes fairly and the new .30-30 will throw its nickel-jacketed projectile through scale, flesh and bone no matter at what angle it may happen to strike. The alligator hunters, however, have not yet risen to the dignity of owning the most modern weapons. The Winchester rifle, or carbine, is the best they have been able to do; and many of them are still armed with muskets left in Louisiana as a heritage from the Civil War. Even with weapons so crude, it is possible for a 'gatorman, as they are locally called, to go out and earn $5 three times a week. For one living down here that is a great deal of money. The age the animals will reach is not definitely known, but it is certain that if undisturbed they will go over a hundred.

## Shoe News For Spring.

The new shoes make the shoe news. Case upon case of Spring time footwear has been tumbled into the store within the last few weeks.

We've have opening the boxes and arranging the stock just as rapidly as we could. We cannot say we are entirely ready to have you view the new Spring lines, for there are many sorts yet to come.

But we can satisfy almost anyone with shoes of new Spring design--shoes that we promise to be strictly up to the hour in style, shoes that we guarantee to be faultless in fit and finish, shoes that cannot be matched at our prices.

If you want a pair of shoes right now, don't wait for the complete lines. Plenty of styles here that you'll like.

**Mingle's Shoe Store.**

**Bellefonte, Pa.**

### Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 29 to April 3 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 4, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 5, great central valleys 6 to 8, eastern states 9.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 4, great central valleys 6, eastern states 8.

Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 7, great central valleys 9, eastern states 11.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. April 9, will average above normal in the great central valleys, above in eastern states and below on Pacific slope.

About the date of this bulletin temperature will be marching toward colder and rainfall will be increasing east of the Rockies; west the reverse may be expected.

First week in April will bring severe storms with great extremes of temerature and heavy rains over small extents of country, drouths in other small localities. Conditions will be favorable to tornadoes, but very dangerous storms are not expected.

### Of Interest to Agents.

Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, has handed down an opinion of interest to agents who sell by sample throughout the state. John Koons, of Harrisburg, sold tea by sample in Mechanicsburg, which violated an ordinance. He refused to pay a license. The borough sued him. The defendant claimed the municipal legislation an unlawful attempt to regulate trade by creating a favored local class Judge Biddle sustained this position, saying that a discrimination of this kind, either by statute or ordinance, is a trade regulation and its manifest effect is not to prohibit an injurious business, but to suppress lawful competition.

### Will Frame New Tax Bill.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange held in Harrisburg last Tuesday, Hon. Leonard Rhone, of Centre Hall, and Hon. William E. Creasy, of Catawissa, last years' Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, were appointed a committee to collect data for a tax bill to be presented to the next Legislature. Resolutions were also adopted by the Executive Committee opposing any legislation which will increase the taxation on farms.

### About to Move Away.

Rev. Christine and family will move to his farm in Northumberland county, the management of which will afford him pleasure, since, like Rev. Dr. Colfelt, bro. Christine is neither afraid nor ashamed of the plow. We are sorry to see him and his esteemed family leave this place, having always found them pleasant, kind and sociable. Our kindest wishes go with Mr. Christine and family.

### Not Encouraged.

Mr. Weaver, of Boalsburg, intimated he met with little encouragement in his efforts to establish a manufactory here for some of the three or four useful and inexpensive household articles of his invention, as he was led to believe there were parties here to aid as well as welcome such enterprises. Perhaps he failed to strike our public spirited capitalits. Sorry, indeed.

### Another Lumber Operation.

A new lumber operation is to open in the near future, close to Centre Hall under the management of the Linden Hall Lumber Company which has purchased 600 acres of the mountain tract belonging to the Huston farm, one mile east of this place. We understand a mill will be put upon the tract soon.

## A HOTEL BEAT.

### A Horse Buyer Working Hotels and Liverymen.

A man giving his name as Miller and coming from Harrisburg, has been working hotel keepers and liverymen through this part of the state under pretense of being an extensive dealer in horses.

He has worked our county and has gone to other parts to try his slick game. About two weeks ago, the man Miller came to Bellefonte. He wanted horses, and put up at Newcomer's hotel. In that town he arranged to buy about fifteen or twenty fine animals, and had arranged for a day when they were to be delivered to him at Bellefonte. In a number of instances on the appointed day horses were brought long distances to the town, but there awaited no claimant for them. Miller had decamped to other parts with no little unpaid hotel bill, and a big charge up against him at several livery stables. He appeared in Centre Hall on Monday but stopped only for a short time. He was at his old game and was driven around the country to several farmers to buy horses. He had a team and driver from Peck's livery in Lock Haven. From the description of the man, Landlord Runkle recognized the beat and notified the parties in Bellefonte that their man was here. They followed at once, and he was traced to the Musser house at Millheim. He stopped at this hostelry and when it came to leaving Miller had disappeared, and the driver of Peck's team was compelled to pay the expenses of the trip. The main object of Miller is apparently to secure good boarding and trips about the country at the expense of liverymen, besides borrowing small sums from all who will loan him money. If he can be apprehended he will be brought back to Centre county and given a taste of the justice dealt out here.

### Fire at Rock Springs.

Saturday morning about one o'clock the large stone and frame house on what is called the Rankin farm, owned by John Hobson and occupied by Claude B. Hess near Rock Springs, this county, was almost completely destroyed by fire. Only the outside walls remain standing. Mr. Hess and the members of his family were aroused from their slumbers by the smell of smoke and the crackling of the flames and barely had time to escape with their lives. They were taken out of the second story windows with only their night clothes on. All their furniture and clothing was burned, and Mr. Hess held no insurance; the building was insured. The total loss on both property and household furniture will exceed $2,000.

### Had His Arm Broken.

Last Friday Roy, the ten-year-old son of John Corman, who last week moved from Nittany valley to the Brockerhoff farm, about two miles east of Centre Hall, met with an accident, by which he was seriously injured. The little fellow was assisting his father in putting the implements into the barn floor, when the large barn door which was propped open was in some manner thrown from its hinges and fell on the boy, breaking his right arm between the shoulder and elbow and cutting several gashes on his head. Dr. Lee was at once sent for who set the broken bone and the boy is getting along nicely.

### Furnace Benefit Association.

The 200 employes of the Bellefonte Furnace Company put into operation a sick and injured benefit association, the movement is to create a fund for the relief of sick and injured employes of the company, and to this end employes agree to pay into the same the sum of fifty cents per month, the company itself to be the depository of the fund, to make all disbursements etc.

The stipulated weekly benefit is from $5 to $6 a week. The scheme has the approval and hearty co-operation of the company.

### A Pimple Causes Trouble.

Anthony Garver, the efficient engineer in Colyer's stave factory, has been laid off for the last two weeks with an attack of blood poisoning. Anthony had a little pimple on the end of his nose. He opened it with a needle. Instead of healing up at once, his proboscis began to swell until it assumed an enormous size. The needle caused blood poisoning, and erysipelas set in, covering his entire face and head. By careful treatment "Tony" is able to be about again, and expects to go to work in a few days.

### Tramps Must Work.

The Bellefonte town council the other night, on recommendation of Burgess Blanchard, decided to enforce the ball and chain ordinance and compel all tramps caught in the borough limits to work on the streets. The police and street commissioner will enfore the ordinance. The town has been overrun with tramps all winter.

### Goes to Paris

Governor Stone has appointed Colonel Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, one of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. And the Colonel informs us he intends going.

For fine job work, try the Reporter.

### The Fine Horses of Away Back.

The eight car loads of fine horses sold at Centre Hall and Millheim inside a few weeks remind us of the days away back when Penns valley farm horses were noted over the state—large, noble, sleek animals, round and fat as eels.

In Haines township, farmer John Wolt was noted for his fine horses, always having a team of four. George Weaver, farther down, always had a fine team of four as also Martin Stover, Eby, Hostermans, and others.

In Penn township Jacob Keen always had a princely turn out of four and six, and when near Millheim, Mr. Keen would halt on the road and with brush and cloth bring off every speck, his animals shining entered Millheim as if in triumph, a sight of wonder. Then was his neighbor, Yony Kramer, he ever could feel proud of his four, as also the Gepharts.

On the Lingle farms near Centre Hall were always fine and noble looking horses.

Near Rebersburg ex-commissioner John Wolf always had fine and noble looking horses, of his own raising and such as he bought and sold; city buyers, when after a fine large horse, never went amiss when calling at John Wolf's. In the same township, Miles, the Brungards, Walkers, Gramleys, Kramers, Shafers, Kormans, and other well-to-do farmers, kept none but the choicest four and six horse teams upon their farms.

In Gregg township the Harters, Gentzels, Mussers, Heckmans, and Neeses, with other farmers, kept in line with large, fine horses.

Farms being made smaller within the past twenty years, and the advent of the railroad through the valley, causing far less teaming, have tended to the passing of the fine horses, once the pride of the large old farmers, on this side the county.

### A Lock Haven Sensation.

A few days ago social and business circles were startled by a report of the sensational disappearance of Frank D. Smith, manager of the Jacob Smith & Son's large wholesale and retail grocery. In a letter received by the senior Smith from his son—who at the time of its writing was in New York city—Frank said he was about to depart for Europe to seek his fortune. Next morning on the first train east Jacob Smith and his brother, Bartley, started for New York in the hope that Frank may yet be intercepted before setting sail. Messages were also dispatched to the authorities of the metropolis and the ship companies asking that he be detained. His father is of the opinion that a woman would accompany him, for it is known that though Frank has a most estimable wife and four handsome children in Lock Haven, he has been much smitten with a woman whose home is in a New Jersey town, and who has visited in Lock Haven several times.

### Bellefonte Attorneys' Fee Bill.

A Bellefonte dispatch says the attorneys of the county have gotten out a new fee bill which is causing more or less consternation among some of the members of the bar. The bill provides a minimum rate for all professional services, and in the main is considerably increased over rates heretofore charged. In the new bill charges for drawing up legal papers are almost doubled. The bill is considered a good one for practitioners of long experience and eminent standing, but rather hard on a beginner. It will also likely put more than one fee into the pockets of Magisfrates and Justices of the Peace, who will undoubtedly now be given legal papers to get out because their fees are lower. In the bill is a disbarment clause attached for violation, which is meant to catch those lawyers who have made it a practice of underbidding.

### Attacked by a Bull.

Lewistown Free Press: Sunday of last week, James K. Muthersbough, residing on the ridge west of town, was out in his barnyard about noon when a bull approached him, suddenly it rushed at him catching and tossing him over its head when it turned and stamped upon his breast. Mr. M. caught the enraged animal by the nose when it dragged him along the barn yard until it came to an open door. Mr. M. loosed his hold on the animal and regaining his feet, ran inside the barn shutting the door. The bull tried to jump after him but was not fast enough. It was a close call for Mr. Muthersbough, who was considerably bruised and cut on the head.

### Republican Primaries.

Republican chairman Wilbur F. Reeder has issued his call for the holding of the Republican primaries April 7, and the county convention Tuesday, April 10, for the election of two delegates to the State Convention and the selection of three conferrees to chose delegates to the Republican National Convention.

### Won't Have Hummel's Body.

It having become known that a lot had been purchased in the Montoursville cemetery for Hummel's body, the citizens of that place held an indignation meeting. They protest against the murderer's body being buried in the graveyard, and state that they will resort to the force of arms, if necessary, to prevent it being done.

## CENTRE HALL THE TERMINUS.

### The Lumber Railroad from the Large Tract in the Seven Mountains.

We made mention in last week's Reporter of a new lumber firm opening a large lumber operation in the "Kettle" in the south side mountains. Mr. Sober, jr., who tarried in our sanctum a few hours, confirmed the Reporter's statement, only that as to the price paid Beecher & Sober being $45,000 instead of $90,000, and the purchasers are Richley Bros., of St. Claire, Pa., instead of Witmer & Co. The lumber tract embraces 4100 acres.

We learn from one of the parties interested that the number of acres purchased is 6100 acres; of this 2000 acres belonged to Mr. Beecher, which he sold for $10,000, the balance, 4100 acres, belonged to Beecher & Sober, which sold for $35,000.

Operations on the tract will begin very soon. To get the lumber to the market it will be necessary to build a railroad from the mountains to this side of the valley, and the road will likely have its terminus at Centre Hall. The natural grade and location will induce the projectors to use this route.

Mr. Huyett, lumberman of this place, who is posted on lumber interests in this county, tells us that the above tract is the last of the large timber tracts in our county, from which it may be inferred that lumbering is on the verge of winding up in this county, once so rich in that respect.

### Push for the College.

An institution such as the Un. Ev. college is sure to grow to an attendance of 300 to 500 students and 12 to 18 professors with families, within a few years. What a local market for all kinds of produce, work for mechanics, on perhaps a half dozen buildings, with other advantages and benefits, is a matter worth considering by the people of our town as well as of the valley. A push is needed.

The Reporter made a strong and ceaseless battle, besides contributing liberally, to get a railroad to Centre Hall and through the valley, and succeeded with the aid of the public spirited citizens. Now see what great benefits Centre Hall has reaped from this and the hundreds of thousands of dollars it has brought into this side of our county. There may be no thanks or gratitude for us in it, but the satisfaction of knowing that lasting good was accomplished, is the best receipt. It was a success in spite of bitter opposition in our town and a little here and there.

Get the College here and in ten years Centre Hall will have increased 100 per cent—a good thing sure. Profession of public spirit never accomplishes any thing but solid action does.

### Will It Work this Way.

The new mercantile tax law is going to add to the revenues of the state, as shown by the returns received at the Auditor General's Department. Under the old law there were about 61,000 dealers who paid the tax, but under recent law about 150,000 dealers help to swell the Treasury receipts. Formerly the income from this source was about $600,000 a year. The new law will bring in about $1,200,000. One dealer who last year paid $70 mercantile tax will this year pay $750. Another paid $1,000 last year; this year he will pay $20,000.

### Chance for Most Desirable Properties.

We have it upon reliable authority that the Daniel Fleisher farms and Centre Hall properties, are to be put up at public sale sometime in June, by the Executor, J. B. Fleisher. These are most desirable properties. The Centre Hall residence is among the best in town, in all respects. The farms rank among the best in the valley for productiveness and are in first class condition, choice situation, buildings, fruit, water, non-failure of crops, etc. No safer investment.

### Bought a New Engine.

George Emerick received a brand new traction engine last Thursday by freight. George is the owner of a complete threshing outfit and the old engine has almost ended its days of usefulness, George purchased a larger and later improved machine. It was a proud moment for his engineer John Taylor, when the new machine was taken through the town.

### Another Stingy Man Heard From.

Corry has the stingiest man on earth beyond doubt. At any rate we offer twenty-three cents reward for his superior in close fistedness. He got married to a home girl to save expenses; they walked around the block for a bridal tour; he bought her a nickel's worth of stick candy for a wedding present, and then suggested that they save their candy for the children.

### Congregational Meeting.

A congregational meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church, Centre Hall, on Saturday, April 7th, 2 p. m., to take action in regard to calling a Pastor, and to elect Trustees for the coming year. By order of Session.

### Recent Deaths.

Samuel Harpster, of Gatesburg, died Thursday morning, 15th, on his 71st birthday. He was a most estimable citizen and a member of the Lutheran church.

## There is a Reason Why

I am entitled to some of your trade. I fully explained that in the last issue of this paper. For the benefit of those who did not read it, I again say—

**Goods Sold on Their Own Merits,**
**No Misrepresentation of Goods Allowed,**
**Your Money Back for the Asking.**

I fully realize that I cannot expect all your trade, but I am sure a trial will prove financially beneficial to you.

To all persons, I would be very much pleased to have you call and see me in my new location, and I will try to prove to you that I DO WHAT I ADVERTISE.

**Sim The Clothier.**

## There is no Reason Why

I cannot and will not save you money on your Spring wants in Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Come and see me. It will do no harm, possibly some good may result from it. I realize you won't leave your old trading places unless inducements are offered, and along this line I intend to conduct my business. Goods listed in the papers mean nothing to a buyer. You must see, feel and get prices. You will then be able to judge for yourself.

Give me a call when around my way. I will endeavor to make it interesting for you.

**"SIM THE CLOTHIER."**

**Reynolds' Bank Building, - Bellefonte, Pa.**

Just Received a

**A Full Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Trunks, etc.**

Our stock was never so complete and was bought early in order to take advantage of the constantly advancing prices.

Come and see, and you will find that we sell at same prices as before.

**H. F. Rossman,**

**SPRING MILLS.**

This week we can give you

**The Benefit of a Good Buy in an Original Crate of Queensware.**

Cups and Saucers at 25c. a set.

Ewer and Basin, Nappies, Bowls, Meat Dishes, Pitchers, Chambers, etc.,

**At Very Low Prices.**

Look into this at once.

All kinds of Coal on sale.

Wheat, 67c. Bran and Middlings, $1.00 per cwt. Cheaper by the ton.

**G. H. LONG,**

**Spring Mills, - - Pa.**

## Brachbill's Annual Reduction Sale IN Furniture

**Now Going On.**

Which includes some of the choicest goods in the market that came too late for the Holiday trade.

Although prices have advanced, does not say that you must pay higher prices for your furniture, as we are now selling what goods we bought early in the season, before prices advanced. We offer every year during the months of January and February great inducements to buyers in Furniture.

Don't wait for lower prices, but come and see what we can do for you.

**W. R. Brachbill,**

**BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.**